FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LEADERSHIP ELECTS TO ATTEND MEDITERRANEAN GAMES

AU021428 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Paris, July 2 (AFP) -- The Albanian Government has ended its 15 year self imposed exile from Olympic style tournaments by deciding to take part in the Mediterranean Games in Syria in September.

The surprise Albanian decision to compete was revealed here Thursday by Claude Collard, vice-president of the Games.

He said that the Albanian government's change of policy was "an important step" towards them re-entering the Olympics proper.

He added that Albania may well send a team to the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

Albania's last Olympic appearance was at the 1972 Munich Games.

A total of 18 nations have now entered for the Mediterranean Games. The ony absentee is Israel.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 7 JULY

AU011626 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1600 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo of the National Liberation Front and foreign minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, will make an official visit to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on 7 July, at the invitation of Foreign Minister Reis Malile.

CAMI CHAIRS FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

AU011020 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Tirana, July 1 (ATA) -- The Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly convened. It was presided over by its chairman, Foto Cami. The report of the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica, and the contributions of the deputies underlined that while implementing the directives of the 9th Congress of the Party, the cultural exchanges of the PSRA [People's Socialist Republic of Albania] with other acquaintance in various fields of culture and the strengthening of the friendship with other peoples and countries.

Attending the meeting of the Commission were the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko, and the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Comrade Petro Dode.

ATANASOV RECEIVES SOVIET MACHINE-BUILDING OFFICIAL

AU261947 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jun 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] Yesterday Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov received Yuriy Konyshev, first deputy chairman of the Bureau for Machine Building of the USSR Council of Ministers.

They discussed the development of cooperation between the two countries in instrument building and machine building for the construction, cement, electrical engineering, and food industries and for other fields of the national economy. They examined questions relating to expanding the direct links between Bulgarian and Soviet machine-building enterprises and institutes and to setting up joint scientific-production trusts and organizations.

The meeting was attended by Petur Petrov, first deputy chairman of the Economic Council.

ATANASOV CONGRATULATES HUNGARY'S GROSZ ON ELECTION

AU010913 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov sent a congratulations telegram to Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of his election to the post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The telegram expressed the conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic will develop and strengthen to benefit both the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples, in the interest of the unity of the socialist community member states, for peace and progres throughout the world.

ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU GIVES DINNER TOAST 22 JUN

AU010829 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jun 87 p 6

[Report on toast proposed by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at an official dinner given in his honor by Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov at the Vitosha Hotel in Sofia on 22 June]

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu stressed as follows in his toast: In recent years our two peoples have become the living example of a fruitful and all-round cooperation between two friendly socialist neighbor countries. He pointed out the decisive and definite importance of the traditional meetings and agreements between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu for the development and strengthening of the friendship and close cooperation between our two parties and countries.

The economic and scientific-technical relations between Romania and Bulgaria are developing satisfactorily, the Romanian guest stressed. According to our government, the economic potential of the two countries can and must give new dimensions to our mutual cooperation. He expressed his conviction that the agreements reached during the present meeting will conform to these goals. We are convinced, Comrade Dascalescu stated, that in enhancing Romanian-Bulgarian economic cooperation to the level of our political relations, we will wholeheartedly serve the interests of our two peoples, we will serve socialism and peace throughout the world.

We are working to consolidate cooperation between the Warsaw Pact member states, strengthen cooperation with all socialist countries, halt the dangerous course of events, and achieve detente, security, and extensive international cooperation, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu stated. We attach great importance to the documents adopted at the recent Berlin Conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. We evaluate as very important and positive the fact that the problems of disarmament are the subject of discussions at numerous international forums and also the subject of bilateral negotiations between the USSR and the United States, which creates conditions for reaching agreements in this field.

Romania favors intensifying actions aimed at transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, a zone of peace and cooperation. We will continue to cooperate with you in advocating the joint initiative adopted by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov to establish a zone free of chemical weapons in this area.

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu stressed at the end of his toast that Romania attaches great importance to consolidating its cooperation with Bulgaria and with other CEMA member states. We are convinced, the guest declared, that our present visit will contribute to the intensification of all-round cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria.

YORDANOV RECEIVES VATICAN REPRESENTATIVES

AU011719 Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 1 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, received today Archbishop Francisco Collasuono and Father John Bukovsky [spelling as received] both representatives of the Vatican.

The meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, was attended by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Committee on the Matters of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and Religious Cults.

GREEK ARMY CHIEF ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU011009 Sofia BTA in English 0801 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 1 (BTA) -- At the invitation of Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, Colonel General Nikolaos Kouris, chief of the General Staff of the Hellenic Republic's National Defence, arrived on an official visit of friendship here today.

At Sofia airport, the guest was welcomed by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, with whom he is scheduled to hold talks, by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, by generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army and by senior functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MEDIA REPORTS ON LEADER APPEARANCES 18-27 JUN

AU281416 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the monitoring period from 18 to 27 June report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (source of each report given in parentheses):

A festive ceremony was held in front of te Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum in Sofia's 9 September Square on 18 June at which wreaths were laid on behalf of BCP, state, and social organizations to commemorate the 105th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth. "The ceremony in front of the mausoleum was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Markov, Dimitur Stanishev, deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, and leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations." (RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 Jun p 1)

Grigor Stoichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented awards to leading workers, specialists, and leaders in the power industry at a ceremony held in the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia on 18 June to mark Power Workers' Day. (RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 Jun p 3)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, made a speech at a joint plenum of the Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee and session of the okrug people's council held in Vratsa on 18 June on problems concerning improving the supply of specialists and executive cadres in different branches of the okrug's economy. The meeting adopted a territorial program for cadre work until the year 2000. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 June 87 p 3) In Stara Zagora on 19 June, Yotov received Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the CPSL'S East Slovak Regional Committee in the town of Kosice, CSSR, who was visiting the okrug. (RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Jun p 6)

BCP Central Committee Secretary Vasil Tsanov, took part in and spoke at a joint plenum of the Khaskovo Okrug BCP Committee and the leadership of the okrug's National Agrarian Union organization held in Khaskovo on 18 June to discuss "further developing grain and feed production in Khaskovo Okrug during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and until 1995." (RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 Jun p 3)

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, visited Kurdzhali on 18 June, where he officially opened a new office building for the Kurdzhali Okrug Bulgarian Trade Union Council. (RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 Jun p 3)

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council, received on 18 June a delegation from the Nicaraguan Association for Friendship With Socialist Countries led by its general secretary, Socorro Galan. They discussed the further development of cultural cooperation. (RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 Jun p 6)

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Socioeconomic Development Commission of the National Assembly, chaired a meeting of the commission's provisional working group held in Sofia on 19 June to hear statements from representatives of labor collectives from various industrial plants in Sofia on issues affecting production efficiency. (RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Jun p 6)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, took part in and spoke at a plenum of Veliko Turnovo Okrug BCP Committee held in Veliko Turnovo on 20 June to discuss bringing the organization of work of the okrug BCP organization into conformity with the 13th BCP Congress requirements for qualitatively new growth. (RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Jun p 3)

The funeral for Nikolay Georgiev Ivanov, former secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, Cemetery at 1130 on 20 June. The funeral was attended by Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council; Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council; and State Council Deputy Chairman Georgi Dzhagarov. Balev read a letter of condolences from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Tanchev delivered a eulogy. (RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Jun p 2)

Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented awards to leading workers at a festive meeting held in Lovech to mark the transport workers' day. The meeting was also attended by Transportation Minister Vasil Tsanov. (Domestic Service 1730 GMT 26 Jun)

SOFIA CITY COMMITTEE MEETS ON CONSUMER SERVICES

AU012009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] The BCP Sofia City Committee met today. The meeting was attended by leaders of associations, economic organizations, and ministries; the first secretaries of the BCP Sofia City District Committees; and the chairmen of the Executive Committees of the District People's Councils. Comrade Georgi Atanasov also participated in the meeting, which dealt with the state of trade in Sofia and the possibilities to quickly satisfy the market with various goods of high quality. A critical evaluation of the causes of the present situation was made by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee.

The needs of the Sofia citizens for the necessary goods are not being satisfied. Their supply is not rythmical, he said. Most of the organizations do not fulfill their contracted obligations. During the first 5 months of the year the Rodopa Economic Trust has not supplied 230 tons of [indistinct word] meat and 1,240 tons of packed meat. The stores do not regularly receive milk. The Milk Industry Economic Trust has supplied 830,000 litres of milk less than contracted. The Bolgarplod Economic Trust is responsible for the irregular supply of vegetable and has not supplied more than 2,000 tons of lettuces, radishes, green onions, and carrots. There are not enough fruits, cherries, strawberries, soft drinks, or beer.

The industrial goods are not unsatisfactory in their quality, quantity, or assortment. There is an especially big shortage of sports clothes and seasonal articles.

An unfavorable picture begins to emerge for the second half of the year also. The contracts concluded until 25 June satisfy only 73 percent of the needs. The poor organization of trade was pointed out as the most essential reason for the failures of the Sofia market. The consequences are well known. The situation of the stores is poor, the labor discipline and culture of services are at a very low level, there are frequent incidents of cheating, stealing, selling according to private preferences, and so forth.

The measures adopted at the meeting point out the way of improving the present situation. By the first half of the year the economic trusts must supply the Sofia market with the goods that have not been supplied during the first half of the year, and conclude the contracts for the second half of the year. The rythmical supply of the stores is to be ensured through 3-month, monthly, and weekly inspections. Simultaneously, the construction of the projects of trade services is to be accelerated, especially in the new complexes. Small enterprises are to be constructed in various districts of the city. They will produce and sell bread, bread products, and meat products. By the end of the year stores for bread and bakery products, milk and milk products, meat and sausages, and soft drinks will be commissioned. Until the end of August each Sofia district must have its cooperative market.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov pointed out that the country disposes of the necessary commodity funds so that trade in Sofia can fully satisfy the needs of the people. What is needed is a new mood, approach, and organization. It is especially important, he pointed out, to timely conclude the contracts between the trade organizations and the trusts.

Special attention was devoted to the responsibility of the Sofia City People's Council and its departments and services, as well as the Executive Committees of the District People's Councils. The main goal is to increase the sense of responsibility among all who live in the city and adopt energetic measures for stopping the negative phenomena in trade, as well as to draw appropriate conclusions that will facilitate the rapid change in Sofia's trade services.

PANEV CHAIRS SOFIA TRAFFIC SAFETY MEETING

AU301941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] On 30 June in Sofia an important meeting took place. It was chaired by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee, and dealt with traffic safety in Sofia, analyzed the reasons of the accidents, and adopted specific measures related to guaranteeing the organization, safety, and culture of traffic. The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs and chairman of the Central Commission on Traffic Safety.

The irreversible human and material losses evoke a great concern. During the period 1981-86 in Sofia some 929 people have been killed and 8,007 injured in traffic accidents. The public transportation vehicles have caused or been involved in 4,000 traffic accidents. New requirements have been adopted for educating and training of those involved in traffic accidents.

It was announced that initial measures have been adopted after the [29 June] traffic accident in Sofia. A commission has been appointed to inspect all the intersections of railroads and regular roads. The light at the intersection of (Stromayer) Street, where the accident occurred, has been increased.

A review of the city transportation cadres began this morning. Some 17 streetcar drivers have been removed. The review will continue and all those lacking the necessary qualifications will be removed.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PROBLEMS

AU011900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] A national conference of the All-People's Committee for the Protection of the Environment took place in Sofia today. It was chaired by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski. A report on the results of the environment protection activities during the last 5 years was discussed. In their statements the participants outlined the great problems connected with adopting really efficient measures for the protection of the air, water, and soil. It was pointed out that because of a lack of resources and technologies in many places there exist no possibilities to solve the unfavorable ecological problems.

After adopting basic premises related to its future activity the conference elected a new leadership of the All-People's Committee for the Protection of the Environment. Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, was elected chairman.

DISCUSSION ON RESTRUCTURING IN FOREIGN TRADE

AU010834 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jun 87 p 4

[Svatopluk Smutny article: "Discussion on a Pressing Subject"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry [CSOPK] has come up with a good idea -- to hold regular discussions of representatives of its member organizations with senior officials and functionaries of our political, economic, and social life. At the first such discussion in the CSOPK's club, Engineer Jaroslav Jakubec, the CSOPK chairman, welcomed Engineer Bohumil Urban, CSSR Minister of foreign trade, candidate of sciences. In a short opening statement, Bohumil Urban explained the aims of restructuring in the international exchange of goods, an area that is of exceptional importance for our national economy. [passage omitted]

The chief occupation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade will be to formulate the strategy of trade policy, to look after the observance of the principles of the state's monopoly, and to issue permits to engage in foreign trade activity to enterprises that will demonstrate that this will allow them to achieve better results. It is expected that economic organizations will at their own discretion be able to arrange their production structure, to choose marketing and transportation channels, and to carry out foreign trade activities either by means of specialist organizations or directly. [passage omitted]

The system of changes that is in the works will expose the producer to the direct influence of the foreign market. This is a very important change because until now the producer has been basically sheltered from this influence by the organizational structure. In the event of commercial failure, the economic repercussions were cushioned in foreign trade organizations and did not affect the producer. This used to lull the producers, who became convinced that they need not change much in the quality of their products, deliveries, and after-sales services. [passage omitted]

The aim is to raise the profitability of the international goods exchange. But is the economic sphere sufficiently interested in this profitability? The financial interest in foreign currency proceeds has been doubled -- for every Kcs1 million worth of exports in freely convertible currencies, supplying engineering organizations now received Kcs48,00 in foreign currency.

However, the subsequent discussion revealed that the general directors of a number of organizations do not yet know about this. It is as if their ministries were keeping this sweet secret to themselves. Another object was presently raised -- that the general directors are well aware of the foreign currency accounts, but that they cannot dispose of them because the ministry reserves this right to itself. Such financial interest in exports is only platonic as it is deprived of its effect as an incentive.

Since the beginning of the year, the Skodaexport foreign trade enterprise has been part of the Skoda concern. Engineer Jan Ludvik, its general director, explained how this change had prompted them to immediately speed up the working out of tenders and to unify projects and technologies throughout the concern. Engineer Vaclav Vesely, candidate of sciences, general director of the Cement and Lime Plants economic production unit, appreciated what foreign trade can do for his organization. [paragraph continues]

However, we would welcome the possibility to choose as his cooperation partner an organization according to his own pick. Josef Brandejs, general director of the Knitting Industry, shared with the others his experience that it is not good to rely solely on one's monopoly foreign representatives because they immediately exploit this position against the supplier. [passage omitted]

The subject matter of the discussion in the CSOPK's club was an exchange of information and views about preparations for restructuring the economic mechanism in Czechoslovak foreign trade. However, by the much broader range of issues that were broached it confirmed the importance of deepening information and sorting out views in the process of clashes between them. One cannot but note that the CSOPK took a good step in that direction.

HUSAK WRITES PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON NONNUCLEAR ZONE

AU301148 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jun 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Gustav Husak Has Sent Letter to UN Secretary General: Ensuring World Peace"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar a letter concerning the joint CSSR-GDR propoals to create a corridor without nuclear weapons in central Europe. The letter states:

"As you are aware, by its consistent policy of dialogue and peaceful cooperation the CSSR is doing everything it can to contribute to eliminating confrontation in the world and improving the international situation. Guided by the endeavor to also preserve peace for future generations of mankind, it strives for the adoption of effective disarmament measures which would halt the dangerous arms race and lead to universal and complete disarmament under effective international control.

"I am convinced that, at the time when the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik elevated the problem of nuclear disarmament to a new level, and when -- thanks to the latest USSR initiatives -- there is a realistic possibility of the removal of nuclear arsenals from Europe, the duty of all European states -- big and small -- is to fulfill this endeavor. As a concrete contribution in this respect, the CSSR Government, together with the GDR Government, on 3 April 1987 proposed to the FRG Government to begin, without delay, talks on establishing a corridor without nuclear weapons in central Europe. For this reason I allow myself to make you more closely acquainted with this initiative, an initiative which has already won the endorsement of many governments, political parties, parliaments, and the broad progressive public.

"Both the CSSR and the GDR proceed from the fact that the corridor -- from the territory of which all nuclear weapons systems would be removed -- would be approximately 150 km wide on either side of the borderline of the three aforementioned states. In a further stage, the corridor would be extended to the entire region of central Europe as has been defined for the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

"In my view, the proposed regional measure would reduce the risk of military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, it would be an effective step toward strengthening trust and would also effectively support the appropriate Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva. Its importance grows in connection with the Soviet Union's proposal to immediately conclude a separate agreement on the elimination of both Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. I firmly believe that the creation of a corridor without nuclear weapons in central Europe would make easier the talks on the reduction and elimination of operational-tactical missiles stationed on the European continent, it would also be a realistic road to the removal of tactical nuclear weapons, and could accelerate the solution of the question of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

"We highly appreciate the fact that the Soviet Union clearly declared its preparedness to withdraw all Soviet nuclear devices from such a corridor -- on the basis of mutuality -- and guarantee and respect its nonnuclear status.

"The nations of the CSSR highly value the UN's efforts aimed at preserving peace and international security, and your personal contribution. The activity of all peace forces, centering on sparing mankind a nuclear catastrophe and returning to the policy of international detente and lasting security, strengthens my hope that the initiative aimed at the establishment of a corridor without nuclear weapons in central Europe will also win the UN's support.

"Permit me to assure you that in the future the nations and the Government of the CSSR will do everything to ensure world peace and achieve effective steps toward disarmament."

A letter with identical contents from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, was delivered to the UN Secretary General.

RUDE PRAVO ON JAN 1968 PLENUM, RESTRUCTURING

AU230826 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jun 87 p 5

[Jaroslav Kucera article: "January, the Lessons, and Today; On the Revolutionary Process of Restructuring and Attempts at 'Dismantling Socialism'" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface"]

[Text] /The improvement of our system is a continuous process because socialism is a society, which continues to develop. It even changes the conditions in which it develops. For the essence and advantages of socialism to make themselves fully felt, socialism must incessantly improve its social forms and mechanisms, shedding the obsolete forms and methods, and replacing them with new ones, which meet the requirements of the times. To get rid of things that slow down our development and introduce that which accelerates this development, we must fully utilize those social mechanisms that have discharged only half their function./

When such changes do not take place, socialist society begins to stagnate and unsolved problems, contradictions, and even deformations accumulate. These are usually exploited by its enemies. Such a development unavoidably results in a nationwide crisis, which is what happened in Czechoslovakia. However, apart from a counterrevolutionary solution to such a crisis there also exists its revolutionary solution, a solution associated with the consolidation and subsequent development of socialism.

Why January Was Necessary [subhead]

The CPCZ and all society were facing the task of finetuning and revising our system as early as the beginning of the sixties. In the course of the sixties this task was becoming increasingly pressing, yet it was dealt with very inconsistently. The "Lessons From the Crisis in the Party and in the Society" point, for example, to problems broached by the discussion prior to the 13th CPCZ Congress, in addition to the fact that the resolution of that congress, held in 1966, "orientated the party in a generally correct direction." The party leadership failed to /draw the appropriate conclusions from these problems, including conclusions along cadre lines, did not consistently itemize the resolution of the congress, but -- acting quite to the contrary -- "backed away from the resolution in many instances. This fact was exploited by right-wing and revisionist forces."/

The differences that were simmering under the surface were brought to the agenda of every session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1967 and, in particular, to the agenda of the session held at the turn of 1967 and 1968, which effected the well-known changes in the party leadership -- A. Dubcek was elected to replace A. Novotny. The "Lessons" characterized the immensely important task of the new leadership as follows: /"To seize the chance of the party's and the people's spontaneous approval of the solutions of the January plenum and channel this approval into the development of broad-based activity aimed at overcoming the obstacles standing in the way of the further development of socialism in the CSSR."/ Essentially, this was a task of a revolutionary nature.

Even at that time some mechanisms had been discharging only half their functions. It was then necessary to do away with various deformations and other factors slowing down development and to introduce into life things that would result in acceleration in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. In particular, it was necessary to set out on the path of intensifying the economy and adapting its economic mechanism. Even in the historical conditions of that time it was necessary, to use today's terminology, to start restructuring the poorly functioning social forms and mechanisms in our society and thereby lead this society out of its crisis in a revolutionary manner.

The conclusions made by the January 1968 session of the CPCZ Central Committee reflected the objective need for this revolutionary step. That is why our party has correctly repeatedly stressed: /January was necessary./ The "Lessons From the Crisis" state that /"In their basic significance, the results of the January plenum were an expression of the necessity to tackle the crisis that had developed in the CPCZ and the eliminate from the activity of the party and, in particular, from its leadership that which prevented the party and society from rising to a new activity, to a new upsurge."/

However, the considerable opportunity held out at that time for the development of socialism in Czechoslovakia, including the impact of that development in the world, was thwarted, primarily through the fault of right-wing opportunist forces.

Who Thwarted the Chance of January 1968 [subhead]

The right-wing opportunist views of some Central Committee members became apparent even in the course of some sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1967. They were chiefly a result of the party's ideological disaramment, of the low level of its theoretical work. This was manifested, inter alia, in the absence of a clear program for its further course of action. [paragraph continues]

In contrast, the right-wing forces that had even earlier become established in various institutions charged with theoretical research did avail themselves of such a program. It was from there that they launched their attack on the party, which ultimately took the form of a power struggle.

The "Lessons" show the nature of this right-wing program. It did not comprise any positive reshaping of the Czechoslovak society and no changes in its mechanisms on a socialist foundation that would accelerate development and lead to a new upsurge of socialism. Although the slogans of "renewal" and "democratization" corresponded to the demands of the public, the right wing abused these slogans to attack and destroy the basic principles of socialism. The logic of power struggle utlimately united the right-wing opportunist forces with antisocialist forces seeking /revenge for February 1948, an anti-February, a return to the conditions of the pre-Munich republic./

The right gradually succeeded in paralyzing the party's activity, winning positions in its agencies, and gaining control of information media and institutions of power. Dubcek and other members of the party leadership were retreating in an opportunist way before the antisocialist bloc, which finally gained the upper hand. The possibility of a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist solution to the Czechoslovak crisis was thereby thwarted; inevitably, this solution was then replaced by a counterrevolutionary solution. Matters went so far that only internationalist assistance by the allied countries could establish prerequisites for the defeat of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia. The current militarist policy of NATO countries, which strives for social revenge on a global scale, confirms the foresight of that step.

Slogans and Deeds [subhead]

Judging by their various pamphlets, many of those who thwarted the aforesaid chance after the January session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1968 today act in a very strange way. They, who 20 years ago accused the CPSU of "unifying Marxism" and of forcing upon us the "Soviet model of socialism," today ostensibly and unashamedly claim to endorse Soviet restructuring They claim in a demagogic way that they wanted the same things as early as 1968 (!!) and that they pursue the same goals even today. Just labeling their adversaries, for example, as "conservatives." They have not learned their lesson. The revisionists who betrayed the principles of socialism in 1968 apparently rely on the short memory of their fellow citizens, hoping that their intentions have fallen into oblivion. They are wrong, nothing has been forgotten.

It is true that the slogans which they used in 1968 seem to resemble those now used by the CPSU and the CPCZ. This applies notably to democratization, the restoration of Leninist principles, the development of self-management, the expansion of trade union powers, and so forth. Speaking in Prague, Comrade Gorbachev called the /development of socialist democracy, which takes place under the leadership of the CPSU, as does the entire process of restructuring,/ the engine of restructuring and acceleration. In contrast, it is symptomatic that in 1968 the right was demanding not socialist democracy, but a "pure" democracy, a democracy "without attributes," and -- not rarely, for example in the trade unions -- democracy without Communists.

Yet this "pure" and seemingly empty democracy did have its contents. They consisted, as the "Lessons" show, of the mobilization of antisocialist forces organized, for example, in KAN (the so-called Club of Committed Citizens Without Party Affiliation) and the so-called Club 231 [organization of former political prisoners], and in the revival of reactionary political parties.

Ultimately, there was to be no place in the new sytem for the CPCZ because -- as the right-wing LISTY [weekly organ of the writers' union] wrote in its issue No 18/1968: "the CPCZ must be....excluded from public life..." Such "democratization" was not, and never can be, the engine of restructuring and the development of any socialist society. It can serve /only as an instrument of its destruction, as was borne out by the events of 1968 in our country and by the events at the turn of the seventies and eighties in Poland./

Naturally, the forms and methods of "dismantling socialism" also have nothing in common with the principles of the policy of openness, criticism, and self-criticism being implemented by the CPSU today in its democratic practice of restructuring.

We would arrive at the same concluson if we compared the right-wing concepts of economic reform, self-management, social policy, or organization of the cultural sphere with the approaches, which the CPSU and the CPCZ share with respect to these issues at present. Although we cannot deny the rational core of each and every criticism and although we view all sorts of things in a different manner than 15 years ago, the substantial things still hold true: /The "Lessons" have lasting validity because the counterrevolutionary activity of the Czechoslovak right wing was directed against the very substance of socialism, just as it is direct against it today./

In his speech in the Prague Palace of Culture, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev drew attention to the fact that /"various opportunists are trying to interpret the goals of restructuring in their own way and to feed on it."/ Comrade Gorbachev added: /"But, surely, we shall not renounce the improvement of the socialist society because of the intrigues of the ideological adversary. We have firmly chosen our path and will not retreat from it."/

LENART ADDRESSES SOCIALIST ACADEMY MEETING

AU300926 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 87 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "National Meeting of the Aktiv of Functionaries and Lecturers of the CSSR Socialist Academy; We Find Ideological and Moral Support in the Legacy of October"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava (CTK) -- The national meeting of the aktiv of functionaries and lecturers of the CSSR Socialist Academy, devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, took place in Bratislava [11 June]

It was attended by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee; by Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head; by Igor Skorica, CPSL Central Committee department head; by representatives of the central state agencies, of social organizations of the National Front of the CSSR and the Slovak SR; by representatives of the Czechoslovak and Slovak Academies of Sciences; and by other guests.

Yuriy Kandalov, USSR consul general in Bratislava, and Yevgeniy Medvedev, first secretary of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR, were also present. [passage omitted]

The aktiv was also addressed by Comrade Jozef Lenart. He highly appraised the meritorious work of the Socialist Academy in educating the people, in raising their educational and cultural standards, in spreading scientific and technical knowledge, and in shaping their scientific world outlook and the young people's professional orientation.

He stated that, in the middle of our revolutionary work, when preparing and realizing significant revolutionary transformations which should introduce new dynamism into our country's development, we will be recalling the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We feel and realize, he said, how the present struggles in particular are giving life to this anniversary and making it attractive, how they are stimulating us not only to view the road we have traveled with pride, but also to continue learning from it, drawing on the legacy of October so as to find in it ideological and moral support for our work. Our experience tells us that it is not sufficient merely to profess allegiance to this legacy -- it is necessary to follow the living ideas of Leninism and its revolutionary dialectics, it is necessary to get to know, to unmask and resolve the existing discrepancies, to fight negative processes, and to aid society's progressive development. [passage omitted] The aim of the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development is to raise society to a qualitatively higher level in the economic, social, cultural, and moral respects. As regards the acceleration of economic development, we are concerned with attaining new quality economic growth, based on the intensification of all factors of the production process; this is tied to higher quality and dynamics of the innovation process, to structural transformations, and to the rapidly developing integration processes in the socialist community. The main and decisive factor of revolutionary transformations is man, the human figure, the collective, and that is why everything must be done to enable him to act in a conscious, enterprising, and involved manner, as a real master, creator, and augmentor of social ownership.

Jozef Lenart then stressed that the struggle to attain these goals is complicated and none too easy. And it is in this context that we must see the demands placed on new thinking, on new approaches, on a qualitatively higher level of social awareness. The task set by our times for the entire scientific front, and above all for social sciences, is that they should provide a creative answer to the questions posed by life. Our times in particular categorically demand what is literally a cult of creativity, everywhere, in science, in practical life, in management; they demand that we apply approaches which are based on dialectical materialism. We, too, should be more inspired by Lenin, by our classics, because our road forward lies in the creative implementation also means -- as the document Lessons From the Critical Development stresses -- lost chances for the forces of revisionism and opportunism.

The strategic line of acceleration is the result of the fraternal communist parties' joint search and effort. The initiative, inspiration, and creative role in shaping this line belongs to the Soviet Communists -- to their new leadership headed by Comrade Gorbachev, which has begun to appraise reality in a truly realistic manner, which has unhesitatingly unmasked the mistakes and errors made, and which has formulated, on the basis of an analysis of the objective trends and needs in the socialist countries and in the world, the offensive revolutionary points of departure contained in the line of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Czechoslovak Communists highly appraise these principled, creative attitudes of the CPSU, attitudes which we can call a worthy continuation of Lenin's example and of the example set by the heirs of October. Our party and its Central Committee have unambiguously professed their allegiance to the bold Leninist approaches practiced by Soviet Communists and, in preparing the 17th CPCZ Congress, proceeded from the incentives provided by Soviet Communists. However, the decisive thing we must bear in mind is the actual implementation of the congress line. We should be alarmed by the fact that, in the 15 months of fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we have failed to accomplish the tasks set for improving quality and enhancing efficiency and for the overall creation of national income, and have failed to reach several other set goals. This is a sign that in many instances the management structure is using old methods and approaches in its work. The Central Committee demands that the management sphere energetically prepare itself and start acting in the spirit of principles to restructure our economic mechanism. It is irrational, unjustified, and grossly opportunistic to mark time and to wait for new decrees and norms, while not resolving the burning problems of remuneration according to work accomplished, according to quality and the state of material technical supplies, and so forth.

He recalled that one of our main problems is quality, quality understood in the broadest sense of the word; in this context he said that it is decisive and essential to orient ourselves toward higher quality in scientific-technical development, since the quality of production and of products depends it. This is impossible without a resolute practical implementation of the results of science and technology, without shortening the path from research to realization, and particularly to application.

We must establish suitable conditions to make production eager for science and technology. We are convinced that a consistent implementation of economic accountability [khozraschet] and of self-financing will stimulate our enterprises, institutes, and institutions to engage in truly socialist entrepreneurship and modern technical policy.

The current phase of the develoment of socialist countries places emphasis on the essential need to raise socialist economic integration to a qualitatively higher level. If we say that scientific-technical progress is the decisive factor in intensifying our economy and generally achieving progress in our society, then we must fully and urgently realize the momentous significance of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, particularly with the USSR. In light of this, it seems most unsatisfactory that in view of the existing conditions the number of joint workplaces, institutes, and jointly developed research programs is so negligible. That is why we will support the road shown by relations between the SKODA enterprise in Plzen and URALMASH, by the Czechoslovak-Soviet ROBOT workplace in Presov, by the joint genetic research in the Research Institute of Animal Production in Nitra, and so forth -- a road upon which we must embark resolutely.

In conclusion Jozef Lenart underscored that it is essential for us all intrinsically to realize the novelty and revolutionary nature of the current phase of our society's development, which brings us new needs, but also opens new chances for socialism, for our country. [passage omitted]

In the next part of the aktiv meeting Comrades Jozef Lenart, Yuriy Kandalov, and Yevgeniy Medvedev replied to many questions on the topical problems of current events in Czechoslovakia and in the Soviet Union, as well as in international politics.

Part of yesterday's [11 June] event organized by the CSSR Socialist Academy was the participants' excursion to the SLOVNAFT national enterprise.

JOURNALISTS EXPERIMENT WITH SECRET BALLOT

AU020821 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jun 87 p 2

[Zdenek Horeni commentary: "Journalists Voted by Secret Ballot"]

[Text] The delegates to the Ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, which was held on Saturday and Sunday [27-28 June], adopted several provisions in their electoral order, according to which they elect their agencies "by secret ballot on the submitted slate of candidates," that the proposed slate "can be altered and extended," and that "those candidates will be elected who receive more than 50 percent of the votes of attending delegates with a full vote." The new Central Committee, too, elected its chairman, deputy chairman, and so forth in a secret ballot.

Until now, elections at the congresses and conferences of the union of journalists were by way of acclamation and the slogan of a secret ballot smacked a bit of heresy. However, in the opening speech at the Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee there was talk about elections by secret ballot, although, admittedly, this concerned party agencies. "We will ponder also this issue," it was said. In the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, this principle has been applied (even though not quite consistently) for quite a long time. This year it is also being tested in some localities by members of the Socialist Youth Union. The baton has now been taken over by another organization associated in the National Front, which is a good sign of the times, a good example, and, at any rate, quite an event.

True, the stage management of the elections at the journalists' congress did also show tiny cosmetic flaws. The polling boxes were too small, and so forth. Simply, we are learning -- also democracy. But the element of secrecy was complied with, nonetheless. A formalistic vote by acclamation [formalni manifestacnost] was simply out of the question. And erasures were considered valid, regardless of the form in which the delegate expressed his will.

The electoral commission made a public announcement of results. All candidates were elected. There were relatively few "opposing" votes -- the number of "erasures" ranged between 1 and 16, and that from 430 delegates with a full vote! However, that was not, and is not, the main aspect of the event discussed here.

What was it then that mattered most? The fact that one common instance of formalism was successfully stamped out -- the infamous "conveyer-belt-voting." In casting his vote, the delegate also obtained a completely different feeling of co-participation and togetherness, a feeling which he did not have on such occasions in the past. He simply had the feeling that his opinion counts.

However, in the end the secret ballot turned out not have been such a decisive "innovation" as might seem at first sight. It was part and parcel of the working atmosphere of the congress. This working, critical, and self-critical atmosphere clearly reflected the spirit of social changes called for, with all due seriousness, by the 17th congress.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 18-24 JUN

AU271556 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 19 to 25 June reported the following public appearances by Czechoslovak leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, met with the work force of the Metrostav enterprise, which is building the Prague subway, in Prague on 18 June. (RUDE PRAVO 19 Jun p 2)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, paid a working visit to central Slovakia on 18 June, to study the fulfillment of tasks and current problems in the region's agriculture. (RUDE PRAVO 19 Jun p 2)

Miroslav Zavadil, member of the CPCZ Central Commmttee Secretariat and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, met the members of the Mikulas Litvak's socialist labor brigade in Prague on 18 June; the team had just broken a "new record" in extending by 218m the Prague-Strahov tunnel. (RUDE PRAVO 29 Jun p 2)

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, presented letters of congratulations to Michal Halla, general director of the OGAKO economic production unit, on his 60th birthday, and to Milos Barta, head of the Legal Policy Section of the CPSL Central Committee, on his 50th birthday, in Bratislava on 19 June. (PRAVDA 20 Jun p 1)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, opened an exhibition of Ota Janecek's paintings in Bratislava on 19 June. (PRAVDA 20 Jun p 2)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee, attended a peace rally at Brno-Kisen on 21 June. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Jun p 1)

On the same day Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, addressed a peace rally in Zilina; and Miroslav Zavadil, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council took part in a "festival of the working people" in Plzen. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Jun p 2)

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee addressed a meeting of pre-school and special school teachers, held within the framework of the 12th Comenius Days, in Fulnek in Novy Jicin district on 22 June. (RUDE PRAVO 23 Jun pp 1, 2)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR; Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Miroslav Zavadil, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, attended the opening of an exhibition of Jan Kulich's sculptures in Prague on 23 June. (RUDE PRAVO 24 Jun p 2)

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received Kabuno Muto, chairman of the Japanese-Czechoslovak Friendship Group in the Japanese House of Representatives, in Prague on 24 June. (PRAVDA 25 Jun p 1)

Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech SR, presented the Order of Labor and Gustav Husak's letter of congratulations to Frantisek Kalina, minister of forestry and water management of the Czech SR, on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday in Prague on 24 June; the ceremony was attended by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. (PRAVDA 25 Jun p 2)

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Andrzej Wasilewski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, immediately after the latter's arrival in Prague on 24 June; they exchanged information on the economic and political situation in their countries, on the two parties' tasks in cultural policy, and on the results of the congresses of artists' unions and discussed the state and the possibilities of cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Polish "cultural and artistic fronts." (PRAVDA 25 Jun p 2)

VERDICT PRONOUNCED IN BABINSKY TRIAL

AU021011 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jul 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Verdict Pronounced"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- After more than 3 months of court proceedings, the Regional Court in Bratislava yesterday pronounced the verdict in the criminal matter concerning defendant Stanislav Babinsky and nine other offenders, who have for several years been purloining property in socialist ownership on a large scale and committing other culpable offenses. In accordance with Article 132, paragraph 4, of the Penal Code and other provisions of the law, the court meted out to defendant Stanislav Babinsky, former director of the District Industrial Enterprise and, later, chairman of Jednota [consumer cooperative] in Dolny Kubin, an aggregate sentence of 14 and 1/2 years of deprivation of freedom, to be served in the second correctional group. In addition, it inflicted on him the punishment of forfeiture of property and barred him from holding a senior post involving economic responsibilities for a period of 5 years. Defendant Josef Turaz, former director of the Topolcany plant of the Breweries and Malt Plants, was sentenced to 8 years of deprivation of freedom and barred from posts with economic responsibilities; defendant Juraj Murin, former chairman of the Dolny Kubin District National Committee, was sentenced to 6 years of deprivation of freedom and forfeiture of chattels [veci], fined Kcs20,000, and barred from posts with economic responsibilities; and defendant Pavol Kyman, former leading secretary of the Dolny Kubin CPSL District Committee and, later, deputy chairman of the Central Slovakia Regional National Committee in Banska Bystrica, was sentenced to 5 years of deprivation of freedom and forfeiture of chattels, fined Kcs15,000, and barred from posts with economic responsibilities. The other defendants received differentiated sentences ranging between 1 and 8 years of deprivation of freedom, plus other types of punishment.

The verdict is not yet legally valid.

SFRY MONTHLY INTERVIEWS FISCHER ON MISSILES

LD011643 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1516 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG) -- An agreement on the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe would be of lasting political importance to the world. It would further stimulate disarmament of all kinds, laying a firm basis for lasting peace and fruitful cooperation, of benefit to all.

German Democratic Republic Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer made the above statement in an interview to the July issue of the Yugoslav REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

He said far more arms and troops were concentrated in Europe than in any other part of the world. The arms, however, do not increase security but rather the risk and danger of war, he set out.

Bearing in mind the past experiences of both German states and in the quest for a solution which would be both realistic and relatively easy to implement, a project on a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe has been drawn up. The joint proposal compiled by the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, which included the project, was forwarded to the Federal Republic of Germany on April 3, but no constructive reply whatsoever has been received so far, he said.

Under the proposed project, the corridor, around 300 km long between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, would be free not only from nuclear warheads, but also carriers which can be used as launchers both for nuclear and conventional weapons. This would considerably diminish the danger of a military confrontation between the two military systems. Fischer set out, and specified that at the same time it would pave the way towards Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe and the reduction and liquidation of other nuclear arms deployed in the continent Fischer said.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Vienna follow-up has become an unavoidable factor in European politics and, with its far-reaching ideas, extends beyond the boundaries of the continent. The process, Fischer set out, can be interpreted as a model for the coexistence of countries with different social systems, and also serve to register the overall political climate in the world at large.

The GDR foreign minister said that the 101 countries and national liberation movements which make up the Non-aligned Movement represent a significant force in international relations. Yugoslavia, as the founder-country of the movement, makes an exceptional contribution as a factor of continuity and stability to non-alignment.

USSR'S CHAZOV ATTENDS 22 JUN FETE, MEETS OFFICIALS

Sees 'Week of Soviet Medicine'

AU290858 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The "Week of Soviet Medicine" was opened in a ceremony in the Apollo Hall of the Berlin German State Opera on Monday [22 June].

A delegation of reowned Soviet scientists headed by USSR Health Minister Yevgeniy Chazov is taking part in the events that mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and last until Friday.

Guests at the opening ceremony were SED Central Committee Members Karl Seidel, director of the SED Central Committee Health Department, and Moritz Mebel, chairman of the GDR section of the Association of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW); Elfriede Gerboth, chairwoman of the Executive Committee of the trade union Health Department, and other figures.

In his speeches Minister of Health Ludwig Mecklinger and his Soviet counterpart explained the tasks of public health in both countries.

Minister Mecklinger thanked the representatives of the Soviet health sector for the consistent help and support that made possible the development of the GDR socialist health system. The organization Quick Medical Aid, the successful fighting of important infectious diseases, the preparation and successful realization of programs to combat cardiovascular diseases are to a large degree based on the joint work of socialist from both countries.

Minister Chazov cited the "Week of Soviet Medicine" as a special symbol of the friendship among the people of the USSR and the GDR and pointed to some results of the long-standing, fruitful cooperation. Between 1981 and 1985, for instance, 258 research reports and 15 monographs were published. In the past few years 2,000 medical experts worked in the respective fraternal country. Minister Chazov paid special tribute to the active contribution of the GDR's physicians to the struggle for peace.

Holds Talks With Neumann

AU281732 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 87 p 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ND) -- Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on Monday [22 June] received USSR Health Minister Yevgeniy Chasov, for a friendly exchange of views. Both politicians pointed to the efforts of the socialist community of states aimed at preserving peace and achieving worldwide disarmament.

In the talk, the positive development of cooperation in health and medical science was underlined and the necessity of utilizing all possibilities and reserves for further increasing he efficiency of cooperation in the interest of the lives and the health of the people in both states was stressed.

Both politicians see the emphasis of cooperation in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 of the CEMA member states. This concern the particular problems of "development and introduction of automatic systems in health" and "biotechnology in medicine." [passage omitted]

The exchange of opinions was held in a friendly and open atmosphere and was attended by Health Minister Ludwig Mecklinger. Also present was Yuriy Teslenko, USSR Embassy envoy in the GDR.

SCHABOWSKI GREETS PRC DELEGATION 26 JUNE

AU292034 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, a friendship delegation of CPC party workers headed by Li Ximing, CPC Central Committee member and secretary of the Beijing City Committee, arrived in Berlin on Friday [26 June]. It was welcomed by Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Leadership, at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport. Xin Fu, charge d'affaires and interim of the PRC in the GDR, was present.

During a meeting with the Secretariat of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership, Guenter Schabowski stressed that with the fruitful October 1986 visit of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the PRC and with the June 1987 visit of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC Council of Ministers, to the GDR, a new phase in the history of relations between the two parties, states, and peoples has been introduced. Through the visit of the Beijing party workers to Berlin the good development of relations has been continued.

The GDR and China unanimously place the preservation of peace and the well-being of the people at the center of their policy, Guenter Schabowski stated. In accordance with the 11th SED Congress resolutions, the unity of economic and social policy is the main area of activity for the Communists and the entire people of the GDR.

In recognition of its responsibility to peace, the GDR has held consultations with the FRG on the elimination without any ifs and buts of medium-range missiles. The concurrent positions of the two German states on a basic issue of foreign and security policy is undoubtedly very positive for progress in Soviet-U.S. talks on this issue.

Li Ximing conveyed greetings from the Communists and all citizens of Beijing and reported on the work they are doing in preparation of the 13th CPC Congress. In the next few days the visitors will familiarize themselves with the experiences, results, and tasks of the Berlin party organization in fulfilling the party congress resolutions and will take part in activities marking the Berlin anniversary.

HONECKER, STOPH CABLE HUNGARIAN LEADERS

Honecker Congratulates Nemeth

AU010911 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-18 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following telegram to Karoly Nemeth, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Dear Comrade Karoly Nemeth: On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, I convey to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, as well as on my own behalf.

I am firmly convinced that the close, friendly, and all-round cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to deepen for the well-being of our peoples, the further strengthening of socialism, and the preservation of peace.

Esteemed Comrade Karoly Nemeth, please accept my best wishes for new successes in your high position for the well-being of the Hungarian people, for good health, and all the best in your personal life.

Stoph Congratulates Grosz

AU010910 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has sent the following telegram to Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Dear Comrade Karoly Grosz: On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, I convey to you the most cordial congratulations and greetings on behalf of the GDR Council of Ministers and on my own behalf.

I am sure that on the basis of the joint alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, the all-round relations between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to steadily develop and deepen for the benefit of our common cause of socialism and peace.

Please permit me to wish you creative energy, good health, and well-being for your responsible position.

Willi Stoph

DOHLUS RECEIVES RCP'S TANASE, DELEGATION

AU010921 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received an RCP Central Committee delegation headed by Gheorghe Tanase, RCP Central Committee member and deputy director of the Central Committee Party Organs Department, on Thursday [25 June].

Horst Dohlus briefed the visitors on the party's leadership activities and the working people's great achievements in implementing the 11th SED Congress resolutions to further strengthen GDR socialism and safeguard peace. The SED's firm and trusting affinity to the entire people and the creativity of the working people are decisive preconditions for successfully continuing the proven course of economic and social unity. He spoke about the party's experiences in facing up to the higher demands on its fighting strength and on the level of the leading party organs' activities.

Both sides honored the steady development of relations and cooperation between the SED and RCP on the basis of the stipulations agreed upon during the May 1985 meeting of the leading representatives of both parties and states, Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu.

The meeting was attended by Heinz Mirtschin, SED Central Committee member and director of the Central Committee Party Organs Department.

KROLIKOWSKI ADDRESSES 22 JUNE BERLIN UNESCO SESSION

LD221547 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0956 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- The most important UNESCO congress to date on the development and improvement of technical and vocational training began in Berlin today. The deliberations in the plenary sessions and commissions are attended by representatives from over 50 countries. They will be discussing fundamental issues of the international development of vocational training until 1 July. This includes the contribution made by vocational training toward social progress, issues of the democratization of training, the influence of the scientific-technological progress on vocational training, as well as problems of vocational training of girls and women.

The opening address was given by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

He cordially welcomed congress participants on behalf of the Council of Ministers and its chairman, Willi Stoph, who has met the UNESCO congress representatives. The GDR considers it an expression of the appreciation of its constructive work inside the United Nations and its special organizations, as well as a sign of recognition of its education policy aimed at the well-being of citizens, that UNESCO chose Berlin as the venue for this important congress.

Werner Krolikowski referred to Berlin's 750th anniversary, which is being ceremoniously celebrated in the GDR capital this year. Here, in the metropolis of the socialist German state of workers and peasants, one can feel GDR socialism offers all peoples a life of happiness and security.

One fundamental precondition for this is safeguarding peace. The GDR Government has raised the objective of safeguarding peace, to which UNESCO is also committed, to its highest priority. According to the conviction repeatedly expressed by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, the policy of dialogue and peaceful cooperation is the decisive way to achieve agreements that preserve peace for mankind and thus the decisive condition for its existence.

The Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee doubtlessly made an important contribution to the preservation of peace, Werner Krolikowski underlined. The joint Warsaw Pact worldwide peace program initiated by the USSR fully coincides with the demand by millions of people from all continents to stop the arms race on earth, to prevent it from reaching space, and to proceed actively toward radical disarmament.

The GDR Council of Ministers is extremely glad that UNESCO is also helping more than ever before to make the ideas of peace and disarmament, of reason and confidence, of dialogue and international understanding come to the fore.

The results of UNESCO's work in fighting illiteracy, peace education, environmental protection, preserving mankind's cultural heritage, and in other areas testifies impressively to this organization's contribution to solving urgent international problems, Werner Krolikowski said. He said the GDR will coninue to place her potential actively within the framework of her possibilities, in the service of UNESCO's lofty and humanistic objectives. In the strategy for the further shaping of advanced GDR socialist society, as adopted by the 11th SED Congress, education of the people is taking an important place.

The speaker emphasized that in the GDR, the fundamental rights of workers to jobs and education are guaranteed by the Constitution. The GDR Consitution contains the right and duty of each youngster to learn a profession. Each training enterprise is legally obliged to offer each apprentice a work contract in his profession 6 months before the end of his apprenticeship. Our country furnished the proof, Werner Krolikowski said, that the increasing intensification of our national economy through rationalization and the introduction of new technologies leads neither to a lack of apprenticeships nor to youth employment.

Vocational training made an irreplaceable contribution toward the GDR's successful development, her flourishing and strengthening as a socialist state. Today, 64 percent of all workers completed vocational training as skilled workers or foremen; a further 21 percent are university or technical college graduates.

Since the GDR's founding in 1949 we have developed consistently an efficient system of vocational training that is in total agreement with the revised 1947 UNESCO recommendation concerning technical and vocational training, the speaker said. It is a firm, component part of the unified socialist education system to which the preschool facilities, general schools, the facilities of vocational training and the universities, colleges, and technical colleges belong. Through this unified system equal opportunities are guaranteed in the GDR for all children and youngsters -- irrespective of sex, ideology, or social background -- free choice of profession, accessability to all types of education, and the maximum development of all pupils, apprenticeships, and students.

Werner Krolikowski spoke about introducing new cirriculums for training apprentices, which are in keeping with the broad application of high and key technologies in the GDR. Professional education for adults is also being expanded and qualitatively stepped up. Already today, about every fifth worker per annum attends enterprise further education facilities. This is in principle free of charge and entails no loss of earnings, whereby under the active participation of the trade unions, favorable social arrangements are being created.

The GDR considers the international exchange of ideas and experiences an important source of new findings, effective solutions, and ideas pointing to the future. Therefore, Werner Krolikowski said, we welcome this first international UNESCO congress on issues of technical and professional education. The beneficiaries of the impulses emanating from here should be, above all, the millions of young people everywhere to whom a sound professional training in fulfilling their goal in life will be of help, Werner Krolikowski said. Next, Michel de Bonnecorse, first deputy of the UNESCO director general, took the floor.

He thanked the GDR for the hospitality shown and the very good organization of the congress. The GDR's achievements in vocational training are remarkable. He was certain that the GDR representatives will be setting many interesting experiences at this congress. [passage omitted]

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS 2 JULY

LD020935 Budapest MTI in English 0910 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 2 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party started a session on Thursday. The session is discussing a draft programme for economic and social consolidation.

DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER RELIEVED OF POST

LD011948 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] At its extraordinary session the County Baranya Party Committee has elected a new first secretary. From now on the function will be filled by Pal Danyi, former secretary of the party committee. His predecessor, Janos Lukacs, was recently elected MSZMP Central Committee secretary.

In recognition of his merits, the Council of Ministers has relieved Lajos Denes, deputy minister of agriculture and food, of his office. From now on Lajos Denes, on the basis of his nomination by the minister of agriculture and food, will be the general director of the Animal Health and Food Control Service.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

Addresses New Premier, Policy

LD011925 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Press conference by unnamed government spokesman following 1 July Hungarian Council of Ministers session -- recording]

[Text] [Spokesman] At its session today the Council of Ministers discussed and adopted the work plan of the government and the government committees for the second half of the year, and also the control plan of the Central People's Control Committee. It also approved the research development program on the security of the development and use of nuclear energy.

Finally, it made a decision on the early pensioning and disability pensioning of workers who remain without employment as a consequence of the structure development of the Ozd Metallurgical works. Those 500 workers who, because of their age, perhaps their deteriorated state of health, or their low edcuational qualifications, do not have many possibilities for retraining and redirection into other trades, must be given the possibility to go into early retirement. In the case of men, this applies to those who have spent at least 35 years in employment, or in the case of women at least 25 years, if no other sphere of work can be guaranteed for them and if they have at most 3 years to go before pensionable age. The decision taken today was taken specifically and exclusively for the Ozd Metallurgical works, the systematic review of tasks of a similar nature is also underway.

[Unidentified reporter] Hungarian radio. The Council of Ministers has a new chairman. Could you, either as a journalist or as someone who was present, share with us your impressions? What was, perhaps, the difference at this session of the Council of Ministers? The other question is that the new chairman of the Council of Ministers, when he was elected in parliament, did not make a statement; what is the reason or the explanation for this?

[Spokesman] According to my impressions the government session today took place in a good creative spirit, in the spirit of demanding work. The new Council of Ministers chairman left no doubt that he will strive consistently and decisively for the well-paced resolution of the tasks facing the council. The summer session of Parliament, that has just taken place, has without a doubt given a good initiative to the government regarding the tasks of the near future.

Our party's Central Committee will be holding a session tomorrow, after a thorough preparation, to discuss the program of economic and social unfolding [kibontakozas]. It is natural that for the government, (?which has the support of parliament), the basis of the concrete program will be the proposals adopted at the Central Committee session, which, it is hoped, will acquire concrete shape at tomorrow's session. The government wishes to lead the country onto the path of economic and social unfolding. It cannot be emphasized enough that our main political direction remains unchanged, while we wish to attain greater decisiveness and discipline both in administration work and in implementation. It is not the political line, but our working style that must become more effective, tougher if you like. I would stress, in order to avoid misunderstanding, that we wish to realize our unaltered principled policy with a greater degree of effectiveness; this is necessary for first curbing and then reversing the still unfavorable economic processes.

With regard to the second part of the question: the fact that there was no report by the government chairman at the last session of parliament. I think that it can only be approved if the new premier does not make a public statement before the National Assembly for the whole population immediately after his election. He should first of all carefully take into account the immediate, the medium-term, and the longer-term tasks, and after these set out a government program. This will be done, probably, at the next session of the National Assembly.

[Unidentified reporter] Is it expected that in the interest of the program of economic unfolding, there will be a reshuffle [atalakitas] of the government?

[Spokesman] I myself am also aware of the many combinations of well-informed personnel. I would not wish to comment on these. Instead, I would say rather that self-evidently there will be a further continuation of the search for the appropriate organizational -- repeat, organizational -- and personnel conditions, and their realization, their creation, in order that the program of economic and social unfolding should be realized as quickly and as effectively, as unequivocally as possible.

Work, 'R and D' Plans Approved

LD012140 Budapest MTI in English 1942 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI) -- The president of the Information Office and the spokesman for the government, released the following on the governmental session on Wednesday:

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved the work plan for the second half of the year of the government and governmental commissions in addition to the plan of action of the People's Central Control Committee.

As part of the medium-range R and D plans the project to make provisions for the security and safety in the application and development of nuclear energy has been approved.

The Council of Ministers ruled that workers made redundant due to a restructuring scheme at the Ozd iran metalurgical works should retire early and be paid compensation on grounds of impaired health.

Following the governmental session government spokesman Rezso Banyasz told the press that this afternoon was the first time the new chairman of the Council of Ministers had presided. He said that Karoly Grosz in his capacity made it clear that he has decided to get on with the work his organization is facing, with integrity and determination. The summer session of the Parliament that has just ended provided the government with a good start as far as identification of coming tasks are concerned. After thorough preparatory work the Central Committee of the party is to convene on Thursday in order to discuss the improvement of the social and economic state of the country. The basis of the policy the government with parliamentary support is to implement, will be laid down in the proposals and recommendations to be defined and approved at the committee session.

It is the ambition of the government to lead the country to an improved economic and social state. It must be emphasized that the principal political trend will remain while more determination and discipline will be sought in management at governmental level and implementation on other levels. The style of work will be made more efficient or it could be said, harder. What we want to pursue is an identical policy with identical principles but implemented more efficiently. First we seek to reduce then revert unfavourable economic processes, the spokesman stressed.

Following, he said that the head of the government, taking account of short and medium range tasks, would make a statement to the parliament on the government's programme, probably at its next session.

It goes without saying that we keep creating the appropriate institutional and personnel conditions, the programme for the improvement of the state of the economy and society could be implemented as quickly, efficiently and as free of contradictions as possible, Rezso Banyasz said.

Speaking about the R&D project to provide for the safety of nuclear energy, the spokesman pointed out that the safety of the Paks nuclear power plant is to be improved and any possible areas that might cause breakdowns identified, the power plant is to be upgraded, 1000 megawatt blocks built, and anti-radiation and radio-biological research carried out. There is a 150 workforce and a number of institutions assigned under the minister of industry. Investigations are also under way into improvements on operating the plant.

On redundancies following the start of restructuring in Ozd, Rezso Banyasz said some workers will be relocated within the plant, others will leave, and some will want to find a new job on their own. The local council expects to find jobs for 200 people, who for the time being will do community service work. Some 500 to 530 people, who are either too old or not fit enough to be retrained -- men with 35 years of employment and women with 25 years, with a maximum of three years before retirement, may now retire. The spokesman added that the decision is only valid for the Ozd metallurgical works, which is regarded as an exception.

It was stated that it was necessary to exercise austerity in wages control in the short run and in order to balance the economy, and that elimination of the discriminative system of wages control was becoming necessary.

The spokesman also said that the government is striving to make a substantial cut in the deficit this year.

In reply to queries the spokesman said that last year half a million Soviet citizens visited Hungary, 11 percent more than in 1985. Nearly 160,000 Hungarian citizens traveled to the USSR and interest is growing.

Rezso Banyasz spoke of the importance of the border trade and briefed those present on the current situation in drug abuse in Hungary. He stressed that the Hungarian police are cooperating with the police forces of the socialist and the affected capitalist countries. Hungary, a member of Interpol, is in a good position to give assistance in drug trafficking and smuggling as the country is not a destination but an alternative transit route. There is no market in Hungary for hard drugs. Since the country lies within the vicinity of the main transit route of narcotics from the Middle East to Western-Europe, it has actively joined in the task force in south-east Europe to fight drug trading.

Finally, Rezso Banyasz discussed utilization of patents and new ideas.

CSEHAK ADDRESSES SUMMER UNIVERSITY OPENING

LD020140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The theme of the Summer University that opened in Salgotarjan today is unfortunately very typical: the destructive habits and general health of young people. The consumption of drugs has social roots, and for this very reason it can only be examined in relation to other things, said Judit Csehak, deputy premier, in her opening speech. Here is the detailed report of Attila Nemeth Miklos:

[Begin Miklos recording] [Passage omitted] The opening lecture of the Summer University was delivered by Dr Judit Csehak, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, about the national program of disease prevention.

Among other things she stressed that drug consumption has social roots, and for this very reason it can only be examined in relation to other things. Analyzing the past 20 years, she noted that the successes achieved in the sixties in the field of baby and child mortality and the struggle against TB cannot be repeated today, in this age of rapid social changes. From the start of the eighties the population's life expectancy has been continuously declining; in the sixties it was 70 years. Men's mortality rate has risen by 17 percent; many do not even reach pensionable age. The causes include cardiovascular, as well as tumourous illnesses, and accidents. [passage omitted]

JARUZELSKI, DELEGATES CONTINUE JAPAN VISIT

Grants Interview to Press

LD302252 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1940 GMT 30 Jun 87

[News conference with Council of State Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Japanese Press Club in Toyko, attended by Japanese and Polish press, radio, and television journalists; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Jaruzelski] Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I am glad to have this meeting on the 2d day of my official visit to Japan with such a large body of representatives from the mass media. First I would like to share a few reflections. I come from Poland, a country in central Europe and, thus, geographically distant from Japan. Our states have separate cultures and systems. I admit that I, too, have experienced a fascination with Japan that foreigners visiting this marvelous country for the first time so often experience. However, I do not feel alien in the land of Nippon. There are many reasons for Poles to have a unique amortization [as heard] here. The first contact by representatives of our nations go back as far as the 17th century. They were also lively, for such an enormous distance, in the period when we lost our statehood. Since then a network of friendship and mutual sympathy has developed. I do not wish to supplant the historians, but it is a fact that the history of Polish-Japanese relations is rich in many little known and, at the same time, exciting ways. In the previous 3 decades a significant, multisided achievement in bilateral relations has been made. We now wish to enrich it with new values. That is the reason for my current visit.

Here are some remarks on Polish affairs: The last few years in Poland have been a period of deep transformation. We have carried out unprecedented progress in deepening socialist democracy. National accord is widening. New planes of social dialogue are being formed. We are reforming our economy. We are preparing to introduce at the beginning of next year, a deeply modified second stage of the reform. It assumes a bold move in the direction of efficiency, modernization, and dynamism to scientific-technical progress.

The great work of renewal and socialist reforms is an irreversible process. By the nature of things, it demands indispensible time. The history of Japan -- I am thinking particularly about the reconstruction of Meiji [not forther identified] -- is a good illustration of the fact that great transformations never take place in a day. We are very far from artificially beautifying the situation. It continues to be complex, particularly in the economic sphere. There is no reason, however, not to evaluate the entirety of Poland's historical achievements in the past 43 years, including the results of the last 5-year period, which, as you know ladies and gentlemen, do not belong to the easy ones.

We do not expect uncritical assessments and praise. Poland today needs, above all, understanding for her real problems. It needs a realistic assessment of our reformatory undertakings and intentions -- if only the minimum level of objective assessment of a country which, through its own resources, averted danger, conquered the crisis and is now embarking once again on the road of progress and development. And now, a handful of introductory assessments about things which, to be sure, you are most interested in, ladies and gentlemen.

My visit to Japan is taking place after the highly successful January visit to Poland of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Two meetings at the highest level during a single half-year period testify eloquently to the fact that both states are interested in expansive cooperation, the development of political dialogue, and by the same desire to contribute to improving East-West relations.

The progress of the present visit has been, so far, very successful and promising. We have been treated with warm hospitality. I had the honor to visit his imperial majesty. We held useful and constructive talks on the possibility of the significant expansion of Polish-Japanese relations with Prime Minister Nakasone and within the delegations. We also exchanged views on the most important international issues. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere, were frank and open, and full of a climate of desire for mutual understanding.

At the National Assembly I met Kenzaburo Hara, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Masaaki Fujita, the leader of chamber of [word indistinct]. The contacts and interparliamentary cooperation have traditionally occupied a significant place in relations between our countries. I had an opportunity to discuss with important representatives of industrial and trade circles the current state and prospects for the development of economic cooperation. I am pleased with these talks.

Modernization of some branches of the Polish economy and its proexport transformation could also take place with the participation of Japanese firms. Here I wish to stress, with full emphasis, I have not come here to ask for assistance or preferential treatment for Poland. In international economic relations it is the cold reckoning that counts, not sentiments. I am of the opinion that a fully realistic and significant stepping up of bilateral relations would be mutually beneficial for both Poland and for Japan. This could encourage, at the same time, the strengthening of trust, cooperation, and agreement on a scale surpassing bilateral relations.

I have only just reached the halfway mark of my visit to Japan. Both myself and other members of the delegation have many meetings and talks ahead. We shall also travel to the ancient capital of Kyoto, the city of magnificent historical monuments, and to Osaka, the great industrial and trade center. I think the coming days will bring a lot of new impressions and facts that will supplement the picture of the visit. And now a few remarks on subjects regarding the fundamental line of our foreign policy.

Poland is not a great power. However, it is a large country in European terms. Its geostrategic location, historical experiences, and the tradition of activity in international forums gives us a political and moral obligation to make our own contribution to the gradually evolving chance of restoring the international climate.

The end of the 20th century is a dangerous time for humans. If the arms race is not held back and if the confrontational concept of the future is not rejected, it could lead to disaster, particularly because the degradation of the natural environment, the exhaustion of natural resources, the effects of the demographic explosion, and debt also demand the coordinated cooperation of all states. There is, therefore, no time to lose.

For these reasons, we declare our unambiguous support for the series of USSR peace initiatives and for the entire socialist community. At the same time, we note with attention every realistic proposal, regardless of its origin.

The turning point in East-West relations will come when someone extends the hand of friendship. Agreement on nuclear arms limitation in Europe can and should be the first step in this direction.

We have been monitoring the development of events in Asia with interest. This is not my first visit here. In February 1985, I paid an official visit to India. Last year, I visited the PRC, the DPRK, and the Mongolian People's Republic. We anticipate further contacts at the highest level. I am not, therefore, a new arrival in this part of the world. On the contrary, I can say that Poland has recently carried out a kind of new opening to the East and the South. This is not the appropriate time or place to indulge in pondering the civilization of the Pacific basin, and in any case we do not have sufficient title for this kind of reflection. It does however seem to be unquestionable that the coming together of the countries of the Far East with Europe does not circle the globe only to stop at the Elbe.

However, the basis area of our interest remains the European Continent. As a result of the unceasing and sometimes artificially fed tendency to undermine existing political-territorial realities, and above all of the direct contact of the enormous military groupings, today's Europe is an especially sensitive region. Its fate cannot be a matter of indifference to the nations of all the other continents. Two great world wars, involving hundreds of millions of people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, began precisely on this -- as was once said -- small and conceited continent.

As you know, Poland recently proposed a plan for reducing arms and increasing trust in central Europe. This is, in our opinion, a realistic proposal, fully answering the demands of equal security for the partners. It considers many doubts put forward during the disarmament debates. It has not only a comprehensive but also elastic character because we are ready to modify it, to supplement it, and to broaden particular elements. Soon, Poland will turn to particular governments with a developed presentation of our proposal.

In connection with other initiatives confirmed at the recent Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, our plan can become an important part of the thorough and concrete activity -- of course divided into stages -- toward a real military-political reduction in tension in Europe.

So much for my introductory remarks. I am not ready to respond to the questions that you, ladies and gentlemen, may want to ask. We are only limited by the amount of time allotted to this meeting.

[Unidentified correspondent, in Japanese with superimposed Polish translation] Could you discuss the Polish attitude on the Soviet-U.S. disarmament negotiations, especially the possibility of achieving an agreement on the Soviet SS-20 missiles remaining in Soviet Asia?

[Jaruzelski] The question concerns negotiations of a global character, and are conducted by the two superpowers. We are aware of the importance of these negotiations, particularly the first step, which could be the removal of medium-range missiles. This would be the first realistic and concrete move in the post-war period limiting armaments in such an important and threatening sphere as nuclear weapons. For understandable reasons Poland warmly supports all efforts in this direction. We consider the Soviet proposals to be bold, honest, and realistic. We hope that the United States will take steps in the same direction. We are particularly interested in the situation on the European Continent, and these negotiations also concern this very continent.

The deployment of missiles and nuclear weapons on other continents, continents outside Europe, is an issue that must be resolved comprehensively [kompleksowo]. In various regions of the Far East and Pacific basin other nuclear material is deployed, such as the means to transport the nuclear weapons that are at the disposal of the United States. I think that consideration of the reduction and removal of such means is the subject for separate negotiations, and we wish such negotiations success, too.

[Question by unidentified correspondent, in Japanese with superimposed Polish translation] You spoke about a realistic proposal on nuclear weapons. Could you say more on this subject, particularly regarding the role that Poland can play.

[Jaruzelski] I said in my introduction that Poland was not a power [mocarstwo], and this obliges me to be modest when speaking on global subjects. The joint stance, including the Polish stance, has been published, I believe in the documents (?available) to journalists. I can say that this stance is bold and far-reaching, tackling the issue of verification and control of armaments. Finally, it tackles the issue of possible imbalance that exists in various kinds of weapons, including conventional ones. Poland has also submitted its own initiative, its own plan to limit arms and increase confidence in central Europe. In our conviction it is a very realistic plan that takes into account interests of all sides involved. It has received the support of our allies, and at the same time -- and I would like to note this with great satisfaction -- it has been received with interest by a majority of Western partners, too.

We would be most satisfied if it were to become one of the important segments of the process of detente, arms limitation, and disarmament.

[Question by unidentified correspondent in Japanese with superimposed Polish translation] What progress has there been in the talks on plans for joint Polish-Japanese undertakings in the motor industry? And another question: What concrete areas did the president have in mind when speaking of expanding economic cooperation between Poland and Japan?

[Jaruzelski] Maybe I should start with the second question, in a rather joking way. I think that talks on serious economic matters do not like press lights. But seriously, official visits, as is well known, rarely result in concrete agreements. However, they do define the general direction and create a climate. This climate is decidedly favorable to the extensive development of Polish-Japanese relations. From this point of view, my visit may now be defined as extremely useful. We met with interest and sincere understanding from our Japanese partners. Of course, hard facts decide economic policy and I believe that before long there will be more than a few of them.

The talks are still in progress; I believe they will continue tomorrow, and they will, undoubtedly bring a series [words indistinct]. This also concerns the motor car industry. Talks are continuing. As you know, ladies and gentlemen, it is a very important program. What stems from this will have to be very closely analyzed, prepared without haste. We are open to Japanese proposals, proposals from Daihatsu, but, as you know, there are also other countries, other firms which have presented appropriate offers to us. Talks are currently in progress. These are complicated questions of, above all, finance. I think that the Japanese side is known for its economic courage and expansiveness.

It will present a competitive offer and, most important, it will be effective.

[Question by unidentified correspondent in Japanese with superimposed Polish translation] In an interview given for a Japanese paper on 24 June, speaking about the reforms being carried out by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union, you mentioned Emperor Meiji. In what sense did you refer to the Meiji period?

[Jaruzelski] In my opinion the paper rather simplified my reply, my statement. If one can use such a comparison, I referred to the Meiji period only in the sense that every country experiences certain decisive moments in its history. I do not have to tell the Japanese people about the decisive character of the Meiji Period. The Great October Socialist Revolution, whose 70th anniversary we are celebrating, was such a decisive occurrence for the countries of East Europe, for the socialist countries, as were the events after World War II which led to the creation of the community of socialist states in Europe.

The processes currently taking place in the Soviet Union, in Poland, and in other socialist countries also have a decisive character, sometimes we even say revolutionary. In relation to this, what is decisive here is not subjective will, not particular activities, but maturing to a historical stage in which restrictions on further development must be exploded. And this is not a transitory or tactical activity, but a strategy resulting from objective and historical necessities. That is why I am deeply convinced that this process will be crowned with success.

[Unidentified voice in Polish] Do the representatives of the Polish mass media have any questions, because a signficant amount of time has elapsed?

[Second unidentified voice in Polish] I do not have a question, but I would like to say that in agreement with my Polish journalist friends we have decided that as we will have other opportunities to ask questions we will donate this valuable time to our Japanese friends.

[Question by unidentified correspondent in Japanese with superimposed Polish translation] I had the opportunity to visit Poland 7 years ago. I saw a ruined economy. You spoke today about the second stage of the reform, being prepared for next year. What will be the character of the second stage and in what degree does it correspond with the assumptions of the socialist system?

[Jaruzelski] It is very signficant that you used the phrase that 7 years ago the Polish economy was ruined.

This is a description of special importance to me because frequently the mass media, mostly in West European countries and the United States, say that the 1980-1981 period was a period of special prosperity and of specially advantageous events in Poland, and that we disturbed this idyll by introducing martial law. But in reality, you are right. Our economy in that period found itself on the verge of catastrophe; the stability of our state was threatened.

But this is history. Six years ago we introduced economic reform. This was a very innovative and bold action, intended to increase the effectiveness of our economy.

Even though in these difficult conditions the reform could not demonstrate all its good points, it nevertheless contributed to overcoming the crisis, and as a result, despite the fall in imports from the West by 40 percent, which was a very powerful blow to our economy, we were able to overcome the gravest difficulties. Indeed, industrial output now is already bigger than in the precrisis period. We think the achievement, what we call the first stage of the reform, was an increase in productivity of no less than 25 percent; but now we have reached the limits where our methods so far are proving insufficient, not consistent enough, not radical enough. The second stage of the reform is now being prepared and discussed and society consulted. I would have to explain too much, taking up too much of your time to describe the nature of this stage.

Its main characterisitc will be radicalization [zradykalizowanie] of economic mechanisms, observance of profit and loss accounting [rachunek ekonomiczny] and creating the possibilities for competition (?in) the market, and reform of the econmic administration center. This is not contrary to the principle of our political system. The issue is not principles; the issue is tools, instruments [words indistinct] and of course, these are the instruments used by other economies too. As is known, both in capitalism and in socialism we use x-rays and multiplication tables, and this does not alter the nature of this or the other system. We understand that the tools that we introduce will allow us to make our economy more effective, at the same time guaranteeing the observance of the fundamental principles of the socialist system. We see here, too, the chance for the development of cooperation between our countries [words indistinct] platform of contacts. [applause]

Receives Diplomatic Heads

LD010935 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 30 Jun 98

[Excerpts] The president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, now on a visit to Japan, has received heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Japan. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Polish and Japanese Foreign Ministers Marian Orzechowski and Tadashi Kuranari have exchanged letters concerning the establishment of information centers in both capitals. They also discussed steps connected with the realization of agreements between Mr Jaruzelski and Mr Nakasone in the field of politics, culture and science.

Poland's Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda has met with the leadership of Japan's Federation of Economic Organizations. They reviewed opportunities to intensify economic cooperation and trade between the two countries.

Departs Tokyo, Arrives in Kyoto

LD011631 Warsaw PAP in English 1433 GMT 1 Jul 87

[By PAP correspondents Michal Czarnecki and Andrezej Zielinski]

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 -- Poland's president of the Council of State and accompanying officials today wound up the Tokyo part of their visit to Japan and arrived in Kyoto, the former imperial capital of Japan.

Before the departure, Jaruzelski, his wife and members of the Polish state delegation were entertained to luncheon by Emperor Hirohito at his palace. On the Japanese side, next to members of the imperial family, Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone, his wife and many other officials of the Japanese political life took part in the luncheon.

Emperor Hirohito delivered a toast.

While greeting the guests solemnly and cordially, Emperor Hirohito stated that the current official visit to Japan by Poland's president of the Council of State and his wife was of particular importance for friendly relations between Japan and Poland.

"Geographcially, both our countries are far away from each other, but the bilateral desire for mutual understanding, and mutual interest in culture and history constitute the foundation of the ties of deep friendship between the nations of Japan and Poland," the Japanese monarch stated.

Emperor Hirohito stressed that the current visit took place in the year of the 30th anniversary of resuming relations between the two countries and said that this symbolic event taking place in the anniversary year would contribute to the further deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation between Japan and Poland.

Expressing hope that the visit would be not only fruitful but also pleasant, the Japanese monarch raised the toast to the health and prosperity of the Wojciech Jaruzelski and his wife and to the prosperity of the Polish People's Republic.

An orchestra played the Polish national anthem.

Thanking for the emperor's cordial words, Jaruzelski said that the to-date course of the visit and its atmosphere confirmed the sense of closeness, mutual sympathy and friendship between both nations, irrespective of the geographical distance between them and different historical conditions. He voiced satisfaction at the fruitful talks with Premier Nakasone and other oustanding representatives of the Japanese world of politics, economy and culture.

"The impressive material achievements of contemporary Japan are well known in Poland. They spring from the traditional moral code which defines attitude to life, predilection for self-perfecting, for creative, efficiently organized work. Japan's example clearly points out how the immense industrial and technological progress can be harmoniously reconciled with the development of one's own national culture and art," Jaruzelski said.

"We want to build further all-round development of Polish-Japanese relations on the solid foundatons of hitherto attainments," Jaruzelski said.

He voiced his deep conviction that his present visit would result in a new quality in all areas of cooperation between the two countries, making, at the same time, a constructive contribution to the cause of world peace and understanding between nations.

The orchestra played the Japanese national anthem.

Before the meeting with the emperor, Wojciech Jaruzelski received president of the Mitsui concern and Vice-Chairman of the Keidanren (Japan Federation of Economic Organizations) Toshikuni Yahiro in his Tokyo residence.

Both sides discussed the terms and prospects for implementing export-oriented investment projects in cooperation with Japan, including the possibility of participation of the Japanese firms in modernizing the Polish automobile industry.

After the reception at the emperor's, Jaruzelski arrived at Tokyo's main railway station to leave for Kyoto, the former residence of Japanese emperors, by the Shinkansen super fast train. At the Kyoto railway station, he was welcomed by representative of the Foreign Ministry for the Kansai region, Ambassador Amau, and Governor of the Kyoto Prefecture Teichi Aramaki.

The Polish guests visited the Kiyomizu historical Buddhist temple and, being shown round by the temple's main priest, Buddhist monk Daiaen Matsumoto.

Czyrek, Gwiazda Meet Officials

LD012107 Warsaw PAP in English 1441 GMT 1 Jul 87

["Czyrek's Talk With Chairwoman of Japan's Socialist Party" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 -- Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek met today with Chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party Takako Doi.

Views were exchanged on the significance of the development of cooperation and contacts between the two parties and social movements in Poland and Japan to strengthen friendship between the two peoples. Doi expressed support of the Japan Socialist Party for the development of Polish-Japanese relations in all domains.

While expressing satisfaction at the Polish state visit in Japan, Doi showed interest in the course of reforms and the socialist renewal in Poland. The sides also discussed the role which the progressive and democratic forces should play in activities for peace and detente.

On behalf of her party, Doi displayed particular interest in the recent disarmament initiative launched by Poland called the Jaruzelski plan and underlined its significance for the development of international dialogue in disarmament and detente.

On behalf of the PUWP CC first secretary, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Czyrek invited Doi to pay a visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Gwiazda's talks [subhead]

Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda held a talk today with the president of the Export-Import Bank of Japan, Takashi Tanaka.

The sides discussed possibilities of expanding investment cooperation between Polish and Japanese enterprises and its financial determinants.

Wreath Laying at Monument to Hiroshima Victims [subhead]

Undersecretary of State at the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Jan Majewski left for Hiroshima today. He was accompanied by General Director of the Chancellery of the Council of State Wieslaw Gornicki and Director of the Cabinet of the President of the Council of State Wiktor Mielczarek.

On behalf of the president of Poland's Council of State and the whole Polish delegation, Majewski laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to the victims of the A-bomb.

Later, the Polish guests toured the museum of the victims of the A-bomb--the Museum of Peace. Majewski wrote the following words in the visitor's book:

"On behalf of the president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the persons accompanying him during the official, state visit to Japan between June 29 and July 2, 1987, I pay a deep tribute to the victims of nuclear holocaust in Hiroshima. Their tragedy obliges mankind to incessant actions for the total and final elimination of nuclear weapons.

"Let the memory of Hiroshima unite the world in its striving to preserve peace", Malinowski [as received] wrote.

KYODO Reports on Visit

For KYODO coverage of the visit to Japan by a delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the Council of State, see the Japan section of the 30 June East Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LE FIGARO CARRIES SOLIDARITY ECONOMIC REPORT

PM020902 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Jun 87 p 22

["Report by Jean Bourdarias: "Clandestine Economic Report by Solidarity"]

[Text] Edition number 207-208 of the clandestine Warsaw newspaper TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE published Solidarity's economic program. The final version is signed by Lech Walesa, the Provisional Coordinating Committee, and Solidarity's Provisional Council. This document, drawn up by experts in the movement, clearly shows the spirit in which Solidarity has crossed swords with the socialist bureaucracy.

The report starts by condemning "a dangerous accumulation of political, economic, and social mistakes." The cause of these was the "liquidation" of all social and professional organizations after 13 December 1981. The result of this has been terrible shortages of almost everything, a breakdown in cooperation between the enterprises, price hikes, and galloping inflation: "The value of the zloty is falling at the same time as people's confidence in it," the report states, adding: "We have not returned to the volume of production we had in the late seventies, and this is accompanied by a loss of capital which is jeopardizing the future."

A Veritible Collapse [subhead]

There is a general state of crisis, be it in mining, agriculture, health care, the construction of houses, installations, and so forth: "There has never been such a collapse in a modern industrial economy."

The crisis has many causes: "The inadequacy of the 1982 government reform, the total lack of legislation to revive the market, and also constant interference by the party and bureaucracy in the economy which has led to a more widespread use of the system of directives and the arbitrary distribution of resources.

"The first two phases of the reform show that the government has no coherent program for change, and this means that the country will continue to sink into crisis and that the drastic deterioration in the whole of social life and our living conditions will grow worse."

In view of the scale of the disaster, Solidarity proposes various measures. There are several kinds, but they are all based on the need to end the current economic centralization.

The first precondition for recovery is "the quickest and broadest possible release of energy and the spirit of enterprise by the abolition of the burden of regulations and prohibitions and by equal treatment for public and private enterprises." This lifting of restrictions should also relate to the creation of new enterprises: "It is not up to bureaucrats to give a verdict on the creation of a particular enterprise." Similarly, it is necessary to "revive municipal ownership [propriete communale] which was abolished in the Stalinist period."

This would lead to a "multisector" economy in which the biggest public and self-managing enterprises could be surrounded by smaller enterprises created by individuals or groups: "These would be the cradle of new ideas, as is the case throughout the world."

In Solidarity's view, it is particularly important to give enterprises equal opportunities, whereas most of the means of production are now in state hands and, in most case, are managed in a disastrous way: "The system of party appointments ought to be abolished," the report writes on this subject, "as ought the managers' dependence on the country's administration and political leadership, because this dependence is one of the causes of the enterprises' low profitability."

Similarly, real decision-making power must be restored to the boards of self-managing enterprises.

A Clear Field for Competition [subhead]

"If the field were left clear for initiative and competition," the report states, "we would rapidly witness the growth of the private sector and of mixed sector enterprises -- a growth which would go hand-in-hand with the stabilization of this sector which is suffering as a result of the constant danger in which small private entrepreneurs live as a result of their feeling of insecurity, the constant changes in state policy toward them, and the instability of the rules of the game."

Agriculture ought to benefit from the same liberalization: It is known that it is now more difficult in Poland to obtain permission to buy a tractor than to obtain the money to buy this equipment!

"A real market presupposes the existence of autonomous economic agents, in other words enterprises achieving their own objectives at their own risk." At present Poland is living "in a fictitious market' in which high production costs lead either to the allocation of subsidies or to price hikes.

Solidarity also wants an end to monopolies "created by 40 years of semi-autarkical economy and centralized management."

Similarly the Polish economy ought to be allowed to open up to the outside world: "Specialization, without which it is impossible to face competition, is unthinkable without ties with the outside world. The reforms which would open Poland up to the world ought to aim at the convertibility of our currency."

Poland is at present a CEMA member: "It is difficult to assess the profitability of trade based on the anachronistic principle of bartering goods... The plans for 'joint enterprises' with the USSR or other bloc countries are even more dubious. In present circumstances, 'joint projects' are probably only an underhand way of exploiting the economy a little more and subjecting it to the interest of its big neighbor."

Solidarity is fully aware that the currency's health depends on the sound management of public funds: "Taxation and the budget should not be used to transfer the profits of profitable enterprises into the coffers of those which are not profitable..." "A real reform would end spending on 'political' investment."

If this reform is to be implemented, it must be introduced as quickly as possible, but it must be realized that it cannot be implemented without cost and steps must be taken to protect the weakest. The fact remains that "there is a clear choice: We must introduce these reforms or sink deeper into the crisis, in other words suffer without hope or purpose."

Solidarity is aware that these plans will encounter fierce resistance from those who are benefiting form the centralized economy and the existing institutions will not be enough to crush this resistance and end the 'economic parasitism" of those appointed by the party. Reform will only be possible if the state simultaneously accepts "real democratization, the establishment of pluralism, and the extension of freedom in society, research, education, and culture."

Solidarity concludes by putting its cards on the table: "Our proposals are based on the work of economists and on the Church's social teaching... We are proposing real participation, the growth of the free market, initiative, common sense, and rational management. We are proposing to end the arbitrary decisions of the apparatus and bureaucrats, and idleness, cowardice, and indolence. We are proposing to work hard and tighten our belts, but in an economy which we would control and which would have a chance of improvement. The longer we delay, the higher the cost will go and the more difficult reform will be. Unless society gains control over the government's economic policy, it will be impossible to avoid major political upheavals."

The whole question is whether the government will have the strength -- always assuming it has the will -- to adopt this course and whether its "big neighbor" will veto it. This must have been discussed during the latest talks between John-Paul II and Jaruzelski.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT POLAND BEGINNING OF JULY

AU291805 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/6/87 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, will pay a friendly working visit to the Polish People's Republic, in the first decade of July, 1987, at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of PUWP, president of the Council of State of Poland.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES B'NAI B'RITH LEADERS

AU291717 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1650 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/6/1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Monday, June 29, Jack Spitzer, honorary president of the Jewish organization "B'nai B'rith International," and Seymour Reich, president of the organization, now visiting Romania.

During the interview, problems were discussed referring to the development of the Romanian-American relations, relying on the principles of equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. Approached were also aspects of the current international life, mostly those related to the strengthening of confidence and collaboration among peoples, of building a climate of detente, security and peace world-wide.

HUNGARIAN VICE PREMIER BERECZ RECEIVED BY PETRESCU

AU291821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1704 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/6/1987 -- Monday, June 29, Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Hungarian Government Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration, had a working meeting with Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, chairman for Hungary of the joint commission. The results scored in the application of the measures set by the December 1986 session of the joint commission were examined and new possibilities were singled out to develop and diversify the bilateral collaboration in the economic, trade, technico-scientific and other domains of activity.

Meets Dinca, Oprea

AU301729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1528 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/1987 -- On June 30, Ion Dinca and Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime ministers of Romania, received successively Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, cochairman of the Joint Romanian-Hungarian Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, who visited Romania.

During the interviews reference was made to the Romanian-Hungarian ties, to the possibilities of expanding them, and new ways and means were examined apt to lead to the further growth of economic and technical-scientific cooperation in areas of mutual interest, to the increase of bilateral goods exchanges.

The same day the guest had an interview with Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES SFRY FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY

AU011854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/7/1987 -- Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, received, on July 1st, Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade of Yugoslavia, head of his country's delegation at the 17th Session of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration, held in Bucharest.

During the interview, stress was laid on the relations of manysided collaboration between the two neighbour and friendly countries, which keep developing, in keeping with the understandings reached during Romanian-Yugoslav summit meetings and talks. The joint wish was expressed to work to most efficiently capitalize the growing possibilities of the two countries' economies for the more powerful development of the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration in sectors of mutual interest, cooperation and specialization in production, and for the growth and diversification of bilateral trade exchanges to the mutual advantage, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Joint Economic Session Ends

AU011836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1647 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/7/1987 -- On the first of July proceedings concluded of the 17th session of the Romania-Yugoslav Joint Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration, which looked into the economic, technological and scientific cooperation between the two countries and pointed out with satisfaction the positive results achieved, in Bucharest.

Setting out from the possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries for a further amplification of the bilateral economic relations, the sides agreed on concrete measures meant to result in the conclusion of actions of collaboration and cooperation, bilaterally and on third markets, in the fields of energy, machine building, electronics, electrotechnology, metallurgy, chemistry, petrochemistry, transports, telecommunications, agriculture and other sectors of joint interest. At the same time new actions were considered and agreed upon develop cooperation and specialization in production, to enhance and diversify the mutual exchanges of goods.

The actions and measures established were mentioned in the protocol of the session, signed at the conclusion of proceedings by the chairman for the two sides in the commission, Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade of Yugoslavia.

JOINT LIBYAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION OPENS 30 JUN

AU301740 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1530 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/1987 -- The eleventh session of the Joint Romanian-Libyan Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation started in Bucharest Tuesday, June 30.

The two delegations led by Deputy Prime Minister Ion Petre and Muhammad Lutfi Farhat, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning, survey the evolution of Romanian-Libyan relations in keeping with the understandings reached and the provisions of the general agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Romania and Libya signed in Tripoli in March 1985 as well as the possibilities and ways of further developing manysided collaboration and economic cooperation, of increasing and diversifying mutually advantageous commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Relations Discussed

AU011824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1642 GMT 01 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/7/1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on July 1, Muhammad Lufti Farhat secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning of Libya, now in Romania to attend the eleventh session of the Joint Romanian-Libyan Government Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation.

During the interview, messages of salute were exchanged by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September 1st Great Revolution of Libya, and high appreciation was expressed for Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's principled, constructive position on the major issues confronting mankind at present. Emphasis was placed on the fine relations of collaboration that were established and have developed between the two countries and peoples, on the importance of the summit dialogue, which, through the agreements reached, opened each time new prospects to the Romanian-Libyan manysided collaboration. It was also shown that large possibilities existed for the further expansion of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Libya on an economic, technico-scientific plane and in other domains of mutual interest, and for the amplification and diversification of trade exchanges. In context, stress was laid on the important role incumbent on the Joint Romanian-Libyan Government Commission in setting the concrete ways and means for the further development of the Romanian-Libyan links, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

Approached were also aspects of the world political life. President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that in the current international situation which keeps being grave and complex, everything possible should be done to halt the dangerous course toward confrontation and war, for the achievement of disarmament and the ensurance of peace on our plant. In this context, it was stressed that collaboration and cooperation should be strengthened among all the countries and peoples, which are for a policy of equality, detente, security and peace the world over.

Ioan Petre, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Florea Histache, Romania's ambassador in Tripoli, attended the interview. 'Abd al-Hamid Farhat [spelling as received], secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya in Bucharest, attended.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LEBANESE CP LEADER HAWI

AU301951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/1987 -- On 30 June, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu received Georges Hawi, general secretary of the CC of the Lebanese Communist Party, who visited Romania, invited by the CC of the RCP. The guest appreciated highly the Romanian foreign policy, the activity carried on an international plane, the initiatives and demaraches of President Nicolae Ceausescu in point of solving peacefully the complex problems confronting mankind. In the context the guest appreciated Romania's constructive stand on the political settlement of the situation in the Middle East, the reestablishment of peace and the normalization of the economic and social life in Lebanon.

During the interview the sides pointed out the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party, pointing out their contribution to expanding and strengthening the collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Approaching a number of international issues, the sides consider that under the current, particularly complex circumstances, there is a need for all the peoples, all the progressive forces everywhere to intensify efforts in order to halt the arms race, for a passage of disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to ensure peace. At the same time they pointed out the need for peaceful, negotiated solutions to all the states of tension and conflict extant in various zones of the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's principled stand on the peaceful settlement of the Middle East issues and underscored the need for an international conference to be organized under UN aegis, with a view to settling the situation in the zone, with the participation of all interested states, inclusive of the PLO and Israel.

In the context the RCP general secretary pointed out the need for efforts to be intensified in order to overcome as soon as possible the situation in Lebanon, to come to the total and immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanese territory, for putting an end to any interference in the domestic affairs of that country and to find a way conducive to a wide collaboration among all the political forces, to ensure the unity of the Lebanese people, its independence and freedom.

ANCUTA, JORDANIAN PLANNING MINISTER CONDUCT TALKS

AU291804 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1714 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/6/1987 -- Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister of Romania, received on June 29 Tahir Kan'an, minister of planning of Jordan, chairman for Jordan of the Romanian-Jordanian Joint Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Cooperation that held proceedings in Bucharest.

During the interview, they approached questions related to the development of the economic, technological and scientific relations between Romania and Jordan in domains of mutual interest, the prospects of further deepening the bilateral collaboration, in third markets included.

The 8th session of the Romanian-Jordanian Joint Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Cooperation concluded in Bucharest, on Monday.

The two parties analyzed and endorsed new actions meant to help developing further the bilateral economic, technological and scientific collaboration and the collaboration in third markets in domains of mutual interest. Likewise, they agreed upon concrete measures of increasing and diversifying the bilateral goods exchanges.

The head of the Jordanian delegation had interviews with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Mining, Oil and Geology, the Ministry of Education and Instruction and the Ministry of Tourism.

UNITY FRONT CC, COUNCIL HOLD PLENARY MEETINGS

AU181836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1607 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 18/6/1987 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist and Unity Organization [SDUO] took place in Bucharest, on June 18. The agenda included a report on the SDUO activity for the recovery and capitalization of the reusable materials from the population, as well as an account of the structure and membership of the organization.

Following the actions taken in 1986 and in the first five months of this year the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organizations contributed to the collection of important amounts of metal, paper, cardboard, glass, plastics from the people's households. The participants in the debates showed that the SDUO would improve the activity in this domain, involving ever more citizens in the drive for the recovery of the reusable materials.

As the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front's own organization, the SDUO contributes through its members' activity to the carrying through of the tasks in industry and agriculture, to a proper administration and the embellishment of localities, to amplifying the mass cultural activity.

Last year and in the first four months of this year, 263,000 more citizens from enterprises, institutions, villages and districts adhered to the SDUO, so current total membership is now of four million.

Tasks, Elections Debated

AU181839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, June 18, 1987 -- The plenary meeting of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council took place on June 18, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania

The plenary meeting analyzed the participation of the SDUF and its member organizations in the fulfillment of the tasks from the current year plan of the country's socio-economic development, as well as the stage of the preparations for the next year's plan and examined a report on the settlement of the proposals advanced by citizens in the campaign for general elections of deputies of March 1985. The program of measures was also debated, for the preparation and unfolding of the elections of deputies to the municipal people's councils, to the people's councils of the Bucharest Municipality's sectors and the town and commune people's councils.

The participants in the plenary meeting endorsed relevant documents after debates on the first two items on the agenda.

At the end of the plenary meeting President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

Ceausescu Speaks

AU221427 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jun 87 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at plenary session held by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in Bucharest 18 June]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends: The plenary session of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] has discussed questions linked to the way this year's plan provisions are being implemented and to measures aimed at the optimal fulfillment of the 1987 plan. At the same time, it discussed the thorough preparation of next year's plan in order to fulfill the overall 5-year plan.

I want to emphasize that the competent SDUF bodies, which represent all social categories and, actually, all working people and our whole people, are playing a particularly significant role -- I should say a decisive role -- in implementing all plan provisions and in ensuring our homeland's constant development.

We have achieved positive results in the first half of the current year; however, there are certain lags as well. As you have noted on the basis of the report read here and the discussions conducted, we have everything that is needed to make up for those lags and to ensure the optimal implementation of the plan and programs for all sectors of activity. All component organizations and all working people must act with great responsibility -- as owners, producers, and end-users and as true owners of the national wealth and of everything that is being achieved in our country -- to ensure the fulfillment of the plan under the best of conditions and thus create the necessary conditions for the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions, which were also unanimously adopted by the SDUF Congress. The decisions are aimed at the intensive development of the national economy; the achievement of a new quality of work and life; basing all activities on the most modern accomplishments of science and technology in all areas; achieving the new agrarian revolution and thus moving to a new stage in our country's development; constantly improving the material and cultural standard of living of our people; and at strengthening our homeland's material and cultural potential and Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause)

Our plenary session has decided that the elections for the municipal, town, and communal people's councils should be held on 15 November. These elections must constitute an important event in the activity of people's councils in all regional-administrative units and must mobilize all citizens in our homeland's cities and villages to fulfill the plans and programs for general development and, at the same time, implement the programs for regional development of all localities in our homeland.

The electoral campaign and the elections themselves must be an opportunity to examine at length and to take measures aimed at firmly applying self-management and self-administration in all our homeland's localities. It is actually worthy of emphasizing that since the last congress of people's councils all municipal, town, and communal people's councils, including the sectors of Bucharest Municipality, are self-financing units. Some of them have even paid a certain sum into the fund for the general development of our society. This demonstrates the correctness of the decisions adopted by the people's councils congress regarding self-management, self-administration, self-financing, and increasing the responsibility of people's councils and of citizens in all our homeland's localities to ensure a better management and a better organization of the activity in the localities in which they work and live.

We have to strengthen the spirit of self-management, self-administration, and self-financing. Let us pay greater attention to the implementation of regional programs, both regarding the national plans and especially the development of small-scale industry in localities and counties, of public services, of urban-civic activities, of all local transportation, and to the implementation of all programs aimed at constantly improving the living conditions of all inhabitants in our homeland's cities and communes and of all citizens in Romania.

It is necessary to ensure the firm implementation of the town and village planning program in conformity with norms stipulated by law. All this must be the focus of the electoral campaign and of the future activity of the new people's councils.

Special attention must be paid to creating the best of conditions for the active participation of all citizens in the activity of people's councils and of various commissions and bodies of the people's councils, a fact that demonstrates the broad development of workers revolutionary democracy and ensures -- within the people's councils' activity, too -- the active participation of the working people and of all citizens in the leadership of all sectors of activity.

The concerns of and achievements attained by our people in constantly perfecting the system of workers revolutionary democracy -- a broad democratic framework we have achieved -- which ensures, both in economic units, regional-administrative units, and at a national level, the participation by all our people in formulating and implementing our domestic and foreign policy and the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and in achieving a policy of peace and international cooperation with all states in the world are well known. (loud, prolonged applause)

We have agreed that the designation of candidates for the election of deputies to the municipal, town, and communal people's councils should be based on the 1985 criteria. Almost 58,000 of the deputies were elected on that basis. To permit the designation of a greater number of candidates and thus to ensure the possibility to elect those citizens who have demonstrated through their activity that they are determined to contribute to the proper management of our homeland's cities and communes in close unity with all citizens, the criteria stipulate that more than one candidate -- two or three -- should run for one deputy seat. [paragraph continues]

This would actually mean that in approximately 80 percent of the constituencies two candidates will run for one seat, and only in approximately 8 percent of the constituencies one candidate will run for a seat. This actually means that we have almost 120,000 candidates running for deputy seats in the people's councils of which some 58,000 of the deputies will be elected. This proves the broad nature of our system of workers revolutionary democracy, without emphasizing the fact that the very proposals of candidates are the result of extensive preliminary consultations and the result of the approval of the citizens in given constituency.

Worthy of mentioning is also the fact that in conformity with the social structure of the populations in municipalities and in Bucharest, 50-55 percent of the candidates are to be workers, while 35-45 percent of the candidates are to represent the intellectuals from all areas.

Of the total of candidates, some 40 percent must be women, 25-30 percent members of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organizations [SDUO] and 70-75 percent RCP members.

Accordingly, some 60-70 percent of the candidates in communes must be peasants. What we aim at in general is to ensure within the people's councils the participation of all social categories in keeping with the structure of localities and with the social composition of the inhabitants of each locality.

Accordingly, from a nationality point of view, all people's councils have ensured the participation and election as deputies of both the citizens of Romanian nationality and of Romanians of other nationality. Thus all Romanian citizens, irrespective of nationality, are to participate actively in all activities; they may be elected and participate in all leadership bodies of our society.

In the municipal and city councils this participation of the Romanian citizens of other nationality is to be approximately 9 percent and in communes 7.5 percent in keeping with their population; this also demonstrates the implementation of the principles of democracy and of true equality among all our homeland's citizens.

I have emphasized these criteria because in preparing the elections and candidacies, the SDUF National Council and the county, city, and communal bodies must act with great responsibility to properly apply those principles which express -- I want to repeat -- the policy of true equality of rights, the great democracy of our socialist system, and the fact that our party and state, and SDUF -- as the body that unites all social categories and all mass and civic organizations in our society, and thus represents our whole nation -- focus their activity on man and on creating all necessary conditions, so that owners, producers, and the true masters of everything that is being accomplished in Romania are able to participate directly in the leadership of all activities.

Let us see to it that the election of the deputies to the people's councils once again demonstrates the correctness of our policy in the area of socialist democracy and of ensuring a broad framework for the participation by the people's masses in the leadership of all activities, the achievement of full equality of rights, and the fact that everything that is achieved is achieved with the people and for the people, for the well-being and happiness of the whole nation, and for ensuring the constant strengthening of the force of the SR of Romania and of the country's independence and sovereignty! (loud, prolonged applause)

It is obvious that in preparing elections -- as I actually said at the beginnning -- we must focus our activity on implementing this year's plan provisions in industry, agriculture, and in all sectors. At the same time, we must view these elections also as an inseparable part of our people's activity aimed at promoting a policy of peace, cooperation, disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and achieving new relations of complete equality and mutual respect among all nations, and aimed at a world without wars and arms, a better and more just world that will guarantee each nation free development in keeping with its aspirations and without any outside interference. [loud, prolonged applause]

Once again I want to appeal to all SDUO and front bodies to make efforts to ensure the proper holding of elections and to fulfill the plan and programs for our homeland's socioeconomic development under favorable conditions.

With this I want to conclude the plenary session of the [SDUF] National Council and to wish you and all members of its component organizations, and all our country's citizens successes in all activities, much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Our esteem and pride -- Ceausescu-Romania!" In an atmosphere of great unity, all those present in the hall cheer and give longstanding ovations to the RCP -- the political leading force of the whole nation -- to the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

AU301055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0943 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/6/987 -- The shipyard of Mangalia, one of the largest modern Romanian units of the kind in Romania, launched the ore-carrier "Barbosi" with a displacement of 65,000 dwt built according to an improved design which provides for lower fuel consumption while operating, and a smaller quantity of metal for construction. The ship's hull which is 238-m long was manufactured in two months, a record in the domain.

At its shipyards in Constanta, Mangalia, Drobeta Turnu-Severin, Galati, Oltenita, Giurgiu and Braila Romania produces a wide range of ships -- from dredging crafts, river-going push boats, harbour tugs, barges, cargos of 1,600-15,000 dwt up to bulk freighters between 12,000 and 65,000 dwt and oil tankers of 5,000- to -1 0,000 dwt.

Bulk cargo carriers of 156,000; 85,000 and 25,000 dwt, general-purpose cargo vessels, container carriers of 8,000 dwt, ro-ro ships, cold-storage boats, fishing boats and others are now under construction according to the designs worked out by the specialized institute "Icepronav" of Galati.

In the current five-year plan period, owing to the growth and diversification of ship production, and carrying capacity of the Romanian fleet will stand at 7.3 million dwt in 1990 (from 4,3 million dwt in 1985).

DIZDAREVIC ACTS ON BRIONI MEETING DECISIONS

LD300944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG) -- In accordance with the decision reached at the Mediterranean non-aligned ministers meeting on Brioni on June 3 and 4, Yugoslavia has been charged with initiating an exchange of views with the European Mediterranean countries in order to create the conditions for the promotion of security in the Mediterranean and the development of [words indistinct] various fields.

To this end, Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretary Raif Dizdarevic recently received and (?held) separate talks with the ambassadors of Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey and the French charge d'affaires during which he acquainted them with the results of the meeting and presented them with the documents adopted. Dizdarevic proposed the opening of preliminary consultations [word indistinct] possibilities for (?joint) efforts and activities to be undertaken by the non-aligned and European Mediterranean countries aimed at the establishment of comprehensive cooperation and security in the region.

In accordance with the non-aligned ministers' decision for Yugoslavia to acquaint the U.S. and Soviet Governments with the statement on interdependence, security and disarmament in Europe and the Mediterranean, Dizdarevic also received the U.S. ambassador and the Soviet charge d'affaires separately and gave them a letter for U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze containing the statement.

During the ensuing talks Dizdarevic conveyed the expectations of the participants in the Brioni meeting that the U.S.-Soviet talks on the elimination of weapons from Europe would extend to the Mediterranean [words indistinct] the weapons possessed by the great powers in the region.

Alia Allegations Disputed

LD302101 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0951 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Pristina, Kosovo, Yugoslavia, June 30 (TANJUG) -- The validity of the Yugoslav Government's initiative for a meeting of Balkan foreign ministers to discuss peace and friendship in the peninsula has been called in question by Albanian Leader Ramiz Alia, Pristina Television says in a commentary.

Alia, speaking at an Albanian trade union congress, branded the initiative as vague and propagandistic. He also reiterated the hackneyed charges of Yugoslavia being hostile towards Albania and ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia, who are the largest ethnic group in Serbia's autonomous province of Kosovo.

In this latest act of interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, Pristina TV says, Alia expressed doubts about Yugoslavia's good intentions to further good-neighbourliness, cooperation and friendship between the two countries. Alia's unfounded and inadmissible allegation is refuted by the reality in Yugoslavia, where the Albanian nationality is an equal member of the Community of the Nations and Nationalities of Yugoslavia the commentary says. It has hardly necessary to repeat the well-known fact that Yugoslavia has always been in favour of comprehensive cooperation with Albania (?and) sincere and equal inter-state cooperation for the mutual beneift. But Albania is interested only in selective cooperation, i.e. cooperation exclusively with Yugoslav parts inhabited by ethnic Albanians.

The objective of the Yugoslav proposal for a Balkan conference is to overcome the existing contradictions and to promote confidence, peace and stability in this historically sensitive region, Pristina TV says.

Yugoslavia and Albania, as non-bloc countries, have special needs for efforts of this kind and this makes the doubts of the Albanian leadership all the more incomprehensible. What is even less comprehensible is that this and similar proposals should be (?quoted) for totally unprovoked attacks on and interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, Pristina TV concludes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY DIZDAREVIC TO AUSTRIA

Meets With Foreign Minister

LD302325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2002 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna, 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the end of his visit to Vienna, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had talks with Alois Mock, Austrian foreign minister and vice chancellor. The 1-hour talks covered the most topical issues of Yugoslav-Austrian bilateral cooperation.

It was confirmed on this occasion that the two ministers will have their regular annual meeting this fall, and that views were exchanged about three most topical issues: the situation at the CSCE in Vienna, the present state of economic cooperation, and cultural links. Both sides expressed a desire for a program of cooperation to be concluded promptly after the ending of negotiations.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic informed his host about the stands adopted at the meeting of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries, which was the objective of his present visit to Vienna and the subject of his speech at the CSCE conference. The role of the European neutral and nonaligned countries at the Vienna meeting and the need for even more concrete cooperation within the group, between the Yugoslav and Austrian delegations was emphasized.

Discussing the unfavorable trends in trade between the two countries -- that is, the imbalance to Yugoslavia's disadvantage -- the two ministers stressed the need for concerted efforts to overcome the situation. Reference was also made to the need for Austria to take short-term measures to help advance trade. Vienna should not wait for the next meeting of the mixed Yugoslav-Austrian Committee for Economic Cooperation, which will discuss these issues in greater detail, because there presently exists prospects for improving terms for exporting Yugoslav good to the Austrian market and especially the customs duty terms.

In the talks between Dizdarevic and Mock, reference was also made to the issues concerning an agreement on cooperation in environmental protection.

An agreement was reached on the need to establish -- in addition to the regular annual meetings of the foreign ministers -- regular consultations at the level of the Yugoslav federal secretary's deputy and the general secretary of the Austrian Foreign Ministry. This would be yet another contribution to the efforts to continue contacts and exchanges of views and consultations between representatives of the two neighboring countries.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD302339 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2056 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna, June 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic ended a 24-hour visit to Vienna and this evening left for Yugoslavia.

Dizdarevic conveyed the conclusions and stands of the recent Brioni meeting of non-aligned Mediterranean countries to this morning's session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) currently taking place in Vienna. Prior to his departure, Dizdarevic met with Austrian Foreign Minister and Vice-chancellor Alois Mock.

During the one-hour meeting, they discussed the current Yugoslav-Austrian economic cooperation and question of negotiations in cultural cooperation, and exchanged views on the CSCE Vienna session. The two ministers have also in part prepared the regular annual working meeting scheduled to take place this autumn to review overall Yugoslav-Austrian bilateral cooperation.

RENOVICA CLOSING SPEECH AT LCY SESSION

LD272000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0841 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- At our ninth session a high degree of agreement has been achieved in the assessment that we are not and cannot be satisfied with the present situation in Kosovo. This is an increasing burden to the working people and citizens of the entire country. This is why it was rightly stressed that the LC is facing a serious test, that the LCY Central Committee must strengthen its unity, ensure the consistent implementation of the platform and resolutions of the 13th congress on the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo, and create conditions so that a turnabout can be made in all areas of socioeconomic and political life in Kosovo.

This was stressed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his closing speech at the end of the discussion on the accumulated problems in Kosovo, in which he assessed that an open, critical, and comprehensive debate had been conducted on the implementation of the platform and resolutions of the 13th congress of the LCY on Kosovo. This was made possible by the serious, analytical material prepared, the proposed conclusions, and the substantial and argued introductory speech by Comrade Marko Orlandic. Milanko Renovica went on to say:

"The turnabout we are referring to implies that we must clearly single out the ideological and sociopolitical conditions fuelling Albanian nationalism and separatism, and carry out a critical assessment of our own work and activities in all areas, from the LCY Central Committee to the basic LC organizations and members.

In our ideopolitical action we must clearly and continually draw the line between the struggle for national equality and nationalistic manifestations, we must overcome the gap between the class and the national, ensure unity in the realization of class-national goals and interests, in which the working class achieves its leading and dominant role in the struggle for the liberation of labour and for socialist self-management, which is the guarantee of human freedom and national equality. It is precisely for these reasons that the working class and working people are demanding that we unitedly, resolutely, and efficiently remove the causes and eliminate the phenomena of Albanian nationalism and separatism, and oppose without hesitation the growth of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and revanchism.

The conclusions we adopt will contribute to our even more intensively waging the concrete daily struggle to more rapidly overcome everything hampering and complicating the life of all citizens, workers and young people in Kosovo.

We are going away from this session at the LCY Central Committee with the conviction we will more completely, resolutely, and efficiently remove the causes and consequences of nationalistic activity, and that all socialist forces in the country will contribute more forcefully and specifically to the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, and thereby in the country as a whole. In resolving the problems in Kosovo, the activity of the forums must be more decisively carried into the local communities, the organizations of associated labor, the schools and universities, and the judicial, health, and cultural institutions. Only in this way can we ensure a positive change and advance step by step in altering the present state of affairs and relations in Kosovo. In these processes the members of the LC of Albanian nationality, as the majority nationality in Kosovo, have immediate and long-term tasks and greater responsibility for the realization of the policy of the LCY, for consistent and complete national equality, and for the stabilization of the overall social, political, and economic conditions and the improvement of human and intranational relations in Kosovo.

The greatest moral, social, and political problem that burdens the situation in Kosovo and the whole country is the continuing emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress. This means that the reasons this process continues with unmitigated intensity have not been eliminated. Our public expects of this session of the LCY Central Committee that we will more rapidly rid ourselves of fruitless disucssions about assessments of the reasons for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. In other words, it is expected of today's session that we will more resolutely encourage activity in all environments to progress from general phrases on halting emigration to practical measures, to halt the process of emigration under duress and create conditions for the return of those who have emigrated.

The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo should also be analyzed within the framework of the general economic, political, ideological, and other conditions in this province. Since 1981, however, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins has been most affected by the unfavorable political and security situation in Kosovo. The LC must invest greater efforts to stabilize the political situation and halt the process of emigration. At the same time it must also conduct an active policy of returning Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated to Kosovo. Any improvisation or leaving things to chance where these trends are concerned reflects negatively on and hastens the orientation toward emigration.

Thus, for the stabilization of the general situation in Kosovo, the LC and all socialist forces in our country are called upon to establish a uniform policy and all-Yugoslav program for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and creating conditions for the more rapid return of emigres and the arrival of those working people and citizens who are expressing an interest in living and working in Kosovo. This program should ensure greater economic, political, and cultural ties and integration in Kosovo within the united territory of the SR of Serbia and the whole country. In its adoption and realization it is necessary to ensure complete unity and the maximum mobility and involvement of all subjective forces and institutions of the political system throughout the country. It is proposed that the SFRY Assembly should adopt this program by the end of the year.

With the organized and sensible ideopolitical action of the LC and all subjective forces among the working class, young people, and citizens, and with the legal and responsible activity of the state organs, we must create conditions for the secure life and work of Kosovo.

We must develop the awareness in each of our people and citizens, in all members of nations and nationalities and working people in Kosovo, that the creation of an ethnically pure Kosovo and the destruction of its multinational composition endangers their own interests, and the development, freedom and equality of all our nations and nationalities. We must be consistent in the implementation of these orientations.

With the development of Kosovo and the democratization of relations, conditions must be created for the work and social existence of all working people regardless of their place of birth and national affiliation, just as it is in other areas of our country. This is why it is essential to conduct throughout the country a determined struggle to eliminate all the causes of the creation of an anti-Albanian mood, and to eradicate all forms of nationalism and chauvanism. We must bear in mind that even now Kosovo is an area which has and is shortly to have an even greater human potential which cannot be exclusively employed in Kosovo.

This labor potential should be prepared on time, educated, and trained for work and social life in all areas of Yugoslavia.

At the same time, all socialist forces in Kosovo must, on the basis of the real and urgent needs for professional cadres, show greater initiative, persistence and organization so that the necessary professinal cadres come to live and work in Kosovo. In this connection greater intitiative is needed on the part of all the republics and the Socialist Autnomous Province [SAP] of Vojvodina in sending professional cadres to Kosovo wihin the frame work of pooling of labor and resources of organizations of associated labor. This work should be intensified on self-managing bases, on the basis of income-related integration and joint risk.

At this session of the LCY Central Committee as well we have to say that the tasks of the most rapid socioeconomic development of Kosovo are not being realized completely. In certain areas of economic life the problems are becoming even more profound. This relates particularly to the realization of a lower growth rate in production than planned, the decline in labor productivity and in the accumulative and reproductive capacity of the economy, the constant growth in losses, the reduction in the participation of the economy on the distribution of income, the increase in unemployment, and so on. The basic causes of this state of affairs lie in the very serious economic problems and profound stuctural irregularities in the Kosovo economy, and in the inadequate mobility and involvement of the subjective forces of Kosovo in the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the decisions of the 13th congress. Although these phenomena are also present in other parts of our country, they are manifest in the most drastic manner in Kosovo.

In Kosovo there is too much emphasis on the expectations of and assistance from the wider social community, while there is not sufficient understanding of the full complexity of the severity of the overall sociopolitical problems with which our society is faced. In Kosovo there is still not sufficent emphasis on the more decisive reliance on Kosovo's own resources and possibilities. While bearing in mind all the objective circumstances, the material and social development of Kosovo must be primarily founded on reliance on its own resources -- that is, on all the available natural resources, the social, economic and work potential, with the appropriate assistance and support of the whole social community. The socioeconomic development of Kosovo must proceed from the stabilization program and the established social development plans.

By making decisive changes in the economic structure, we must more quickly provide impetus to the development of manufacturing capacities, the agro-industrial complex, the catering industry, tourism, handicrafts, small businesses and other labor intensive activities. This should contribute to the boosting of production, and the increase in income and employment. In this connection it is essential to increase the responsibility of all social subjects for the rational use and utilization of social resources and their allocation to priority directions of development.

For the further boosting of the development of the SAP of Kosovo it is very important that through the overall economic policy, and in particular by means of the greater motivation of workers in the organizations of associated labor in Kosovo and throughout our country, on the basis of economic interest and in a self-managing way, the processes of pooling labor and resources should be expanded by means of establishing joint programs of the development of production and exports. This should contribute to the increase in labor productivity, the reduction of unemployment and the solution of many other economc and social problems. This orientation in economic development will contribute to the more rapid consolidation of the self-managing integration and interrelationship of the Kosovo economy of the SR of Serbia and the whole of our country, in the united Yugoslav economic area. At the same time, it is essential to strengthen on these bases the greater influence of organizations of associated labor from the whole country on the pooling, utilization, and management of social funds, and thereby on the overall socioeconomic development of Kosovo.

The process of the self-managing pooling of labor and resources, which has been somewhat more widespread of late, must be even more intensified and expanded. This will give a new quality to the affirmation of development programs, the expansion of new employment, the greater observance of market laws and an improvement in the economic structure. Assistance with the consolidation of this process is still needed from the entire Yugoslav community in terms of material, cadre, technological and other support for the efforts of the working people of Kosovo in overcoming the manifest problems and achieving more rapid socioeconomic development and scientific-technological progress. In connection with this, one of the most serious social problems in Kosovo, the high unemployment, must be overcome with greater determination. The solution must be sought by establishing new measures of development and economic policy, more rational and fuller utilization of all factors of production, expansion of production capacities, adoption of joint programs of production and so on. In this connection the LC and all subjective forces of our society must insist on the adoption and realization of the programs of activities in every organization of associated labor, municipalities, in the resolve the problems of employment as set out in the proposed conclusions. In the same way by more stimulative distribution and the creation of other conditions, it is essential to provide greater motivation for professional and educational cadres from other areas of our country to involve themselves together with the professional cadres of province in the organizations of associated labor in the province, above all in the preparation of development programs, the execution of investment programs, the running in of capacities and the realization of production and export plans. This should contribute to equipping the economy for the rational utilization of social resources and the inclusion of the economy on the world market.

Success in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism depends to a large extent on the results achieved in overcoming negative phenomena in education, science and culture. We must be aware that these are activities of special social interest that determine most directly the outcome of the struggle for a section of the young generation in Kosovo.

In these institutions we should more decisively carry out differentiation and get rid of nationalistic elements, because just one nationalist in the course of his working life can influence the formation of the consciousness of several generations of young people, and there is no doubt that a part of the youth of Albanian nationality are still being poisoned with nationalisitic awareness and separtist ideas. This also presupposes, of course, the waging of a determined struggle against Serbian and Montenegrin and any other nationalism in Kosovo, and in the country as a whole.

In particular, additional efforts must be made to disable the nationalist influence in education and culture, and to prevent the further nationalist indoctrination of young people. These activities are already yielding certain results. Many scientific and teaching areas have been purged of components which encourage the creation of nationalist and separatist conscientiousness. Visible efforts are being made to establish an upbringing and education system which will develop in young people a spirit of equality, brotherhood and unity, and Yugoslav socialist patriotism. However, this does not in any way mean that in these institutions ideopolitical differentiation has been carried out. Unfortunately, in some environments open and often illegal activity from nationalist and separatist positions still continues. This means that the roots of nationalist indoctrination have not yet been served in all environments.

The ideological trends in the University of Pristina have a great effect on the successful stabilization of the situation in Kosovo. The organized socialist forces in Kosovo, led by the LC, must more rapidly and consistently resolve all the negative phenomena which are manifesting themselves at this university. There can be no place in it for those who spread nationalist ideology. Intellectuals of Albanian nationality and intellectuals from the Serbian and Montenegrin nations should oppose all forms of nationalism with greater vigor. The LC, particularly the LC's of Kosovo and Serbia, should not permit a polarization of intellectuals in Kosovo on a national basis; they must act far more effectively and specifically on this. It is also impermissable to have a university which does not have a stronger role in the socioeconomic and scientific-technological development of the SAP of Kosovo, although almost the entire scientific potential of the province is concentrated within it, and to have it insufficiently linked with the other teaching and scientific university centers in Yugoslavia.

In addition, students are continuing to register en masse for the social sciences in particular, so that studies are not in accord with the needs of associated labor and socioeconomic development. The process of changing the structure of studies in favor of the technical sciences is proceeding very slowly. There is also more and more evidence of the practice whereby Albanians from throughout Yugoslavia come to study at the university in Pristina, representing a tendency toward turning this university into a national university of Albanian nationality. The university in Pristina must be open for study to adherents of all nations and nationalities on equal conditions. This presupposes that the nationalist burdens in teaching, linguistic communication, and information should be eliminated more rapidly. The all-round development, affirmation, and fostering of the cultural heritage and creativity of the nations and nationalities should serve toward bringing these latter closer together. The practice of cultural institutions in Kosovo being a hothouse for nationalistic ideas must be nipped in the bud. The roots of nationalist indoctrination of a section of cultural and educational workers are very deep, and they cannot be plucked out by a short-term campaign. This presumes that a process of more consistent ideopolitical differentiation should be continued. The leading positions in individual cultural institutions in Kosovo cannot be entrusted to proven nationalists. It is incumbent upon the League of Communists to constantly encourage and affirm socialist creativity; this is the best defense against any breakthrough of nationalist consciousness in culture.

Special attention should be given to ensuring that in addition to the mother tongue, the language of the social environment is taught in schools as a condition for common life and work and for broader social and cultural communication between young people in this multinational environment.

The harsh criticisms uttered at this session do not indicate any disparagement of the results that have been achieved, or of the positive processes that have been begun in Kosovo following the adoption of the platform and the congress resolutions. However, we are all agreed that in order to strengthen stability in Kosovo, where the situation is still grave and dramatic, it is the LC's duty to take the offensive in a campaign to eliminate the causes of Albanian and any other nationalism in Kosovo, the SR of Serbia, and the country as a whole. This activity must be specific and direct. Social factors in the entire Yugoslav community must be involved in its realization. We dare not allow any vacuums that various nationalists could rush into. Any relaxation on our part, any self-satisfaction or slowing down in the campaign is skillfully used by Albanian, Serbian, Montenegrin and all other nationalists for various forms of destructive activity.

Social action should be concentrated even more forcefully upon restoring the authority, and reaffirming the work of the institutions of our political system, making them work more effectively, and ensuring a more consistent accountability of the leading people and Communists within them in order that the working people and citizens in Kosovo, regardless of their national adherence, may be guaranteed the full rights, freedoms, obligations, and responsibilities accorded by the Constitution and the law, and which all working people and citizens in our country enjoy. The focus of the struggle for the stabilization of the political and economic situation in Kosovo must be waged and won, primarily in Kosovo and the SR of Serbia, but this does not lessen the responsibility and obligation of the sociopolitical factors in all republics and the province of Vojvodina and the federation.

We must seek backing for our campaign of action in the working class, among working people and citizens in Kosovo: This is the precondition for more rapid political consolidation, full national equality, more successful socioeconomic development, more efficient work as a whole, and for the struggle against nationalism and separatism. We must therefore switch the focus of activity to resolving the problems of living, and must rely more upon our own forces in development. This will make possible a more effective struggle against all kinds and forms of nationalism operating from any position, be it that of dogmatic consciousness or of the bourgeois right, which are taking advantage of the present economic crisis and difficult problems in Kosovo for their own destructive activities. Communists, organizations and organs of the LC in Kosovo must have our full backing in carrying out these tasks.

The conclusions now being adopted by the LCY Central Committee ratify the tasks of ideopolitical commitment on the part of the LC and other subjective forces in our society. We are aware that they will not in and of themselves change the state of affairs. This can be done by the creative initiative, action, will, and strength of the working class, all working people and citizens, their organizations and communities, and all forms of organized socialist social consciousness. Nothing can replace this. We must therefore work deliberately, persistently and constructively to implement the LCY standpoints on Kosovo consistently and in their entirety so as to ensure that the organs and organizations of the LC and other subjective factors accomplish their obligations seriously and responsibly, Milanko Renovica said in concluding his closing speech at the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee.

BELGRADE SAWP COMMENTS ON PIONIRSKI PARK INCIDENT

AU020825 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- During the LCY Central Committee session a group of citizens of the Serb and Montenegrin nationality from Kosovo gathered on the opposite side of the SFRY Assembly. They were peacefully awaiting the results of the session. This was said in the statement issued by the Presidum of the Belgrade SAWP City Conference. At their request and according to the decision of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, a delegation of the gathered citizens was received and informed about the work of the LCY Central Committee session. The delegation stressed that the purpose of their visit was to express support for the LCY Central Committee Presidium and its efforts to improve the situation in Kosovo, and that they would peacefully disperse during the day.

From the time a decision to hold an LCY Central Committee session was made, some people in Belgrade and Kosovo deliberately worked to incite a mass gathering of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and other parts of the republic at the time of the LCY Central Committee session.

However, the working people and citizens of Belgrade have shown a high morale and responsibility to the requests made by the Serbian Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as well as great understanding for the problems and difficulties of those Serbs and Montenegrins who came and those who stayed in Kosovo and for the situation in Kosovo.

Expressing support to the plenum, the citizens of Kosovo who gathered in Pionirski Park peacefully demanded information about the work of the plenum and draft conclusions that they were given. When they started talking about returning to Kosovo, the statement points out, some individuals, among whom were also some vociferous individuals from Francuska 7 [official address of the Serbian Writers Association] (M. Bulatovic, D. Mihajlovic, V. Seselj, M. Komnenic, B. Jovanovic, P. Isimirovic, D. Bogovac, and others), started to interfere. They are nationalists who are trying to manipulate the justified dissatisfaction of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, nationalists who have been doing this for some time, and according to whose idea a series of meetings about Kosovo and for Kosovo held in Francuska 7 was supposed to serve this purpose.

It is not correct, as was announced in the media, that the attempt to turn or the turn in the character of the gathering happened because of measures undertaken by the organs of order and peace. This was an attempt of the aforementioned group to abuse this peaceful gathering supporting the LCY Central Committee plenum and turn it into a demonstration. They did not succeed. The gathered citizens from Kosovo believed in what Ivica Racan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, told them on two occasions.

The Communists, socialist subjective forces, and all working people and citizens of Belgrade will, without hesitation, proceed with the execution of their part of tasks in the implementation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium conclusions on Kosovo, the statement adds.

With a minute of silence the session paid tribute to Rato Dugonjic, prominent revolutionary and sociopolitical worker.

HOSTILE GROUP ARRESTED IN TITOVA MITROVICA

AU011756 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27-28 Jun 87 p 5

[N. S. report: "A Group of Irredentists Caught"]

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 26 Jun -- A hostile group which, as we unofficially learned, belongs to an organization of Marxists and Leninists, was caught and arrested in a swift action by the Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Titova Mitrovica several days ago. During the arrest the organs of the Secratariat for Internal Affairs discovered several hundreds of leaflets of hostile content ready to be distributed in addition to a small printing room with the complete equipment for printing and copying leaflets.

Officials Refuse To Comment

AU011757 Belgrade POLITKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 87 p 12

[D. Mrkic report: "Officials Keep Silent"]

[Text] On the day the ninth LCY Central Committee session on Kosovo was to adopt conclusions from which radical changes in fighting with Albanian nationalism and separatism are expected, we were unable to verify whether or not a group of separatists belonging to the organization of "Marxists and Leninists of Kosovo" was arrested several days before the LCY Central Committee Plenum on Kosovo. [passage omitted]

Although he was surprised that this information was published at all, Faruk Mehmeti, secretary of the Titova Mitrovica Secretariat for Internal Affairs, did not confirm nor reject it. He has instead told journalists to approach Dragan Antonijevic, head of the Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and president of the Titova Mitrovica LC City Committee, who was on an official trip to Belgrade.

"Without him," Mehmeti said, "we cannot provide you with any information."

Apart from the comment, bad old practice, we are at present unable to provide our readers with more information on this case.

TRIAL OF ACTIVIST FOR CROATIAN STATE BEGINS

LD011904 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Sisak, 1 Jul (Tanjug) -- The trial of Marko Kozic, 25, extradited from the FRG, has started before the Criminal Council of the Sisak District Court; President of the District Court Branko Kosutic is presiding. Marko Kozic is charged with criminal activity directed against the constitutional order of the SFRY. He is accused of joining an Ustasha organization in the FRG called the Movement for the Creation of a Croatian State. The aim of this organization is to secede the SR of Croatia, as an independent and sovereign state, from Yugoslavia, through propaganda and terrorist activities.

During the hearing the accused partly admitted to the charges and said that he had taken part in meetings of the Movement for the Creation of a Croatian State organization, that he had distributed leaflets in the FRG, and that he had taken part in the organization's rally directed against Yugoslavia. He defended himself by saying that he had done all this only to be granted asylum, though he admitted that he had known Stanko Tomic, Ivica Schumacher, and Ivan Buskajin, leaders of the Movement for the Creation of a Croatian State. From the evidence the court possesses, it is obvious that Marko Kozic had written a great deal in the organ of the organization, CROATIAN WEEKLY, and that numerous photographs were published showing the accused next to the leaders of the organization.

The hearing was adjourned until 14 July so Ivan Bukic could be brought to the court from the NIS military investigate detention as a witness familiar with the activity of the accused in the Movement for the Creation of a Croatian State.

TU OFFICIAL REPORTS LOSSES DUE TO STOPPAGES

LD011956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Leskovac, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- Losses amounted to 912 billion dinars in the first 3 months of this year, up by one third compared to the same period last year. At the end of March 7,031 basic organizations of associated labor had a negative balance. Such a situation requires vigorous measures for a speedier overcoming of the situation we are faced with, said Zvonimir Hrabar, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, at a meeting with the economic-political aktiv of the south Morava region and the Leskovac municipality. [passage omitted]

Zvonimir Hrabar said that there were 851 work stoppages in Yugoslavia in 1986. The situation this year is, however, more serious as there were 646 strikes in the first 5 months alone, which is a serious warning. Many of them were the consequences of intervention laws, but such a large number in the current year is still a serious matter. [passage omitted]

INSTITUTE DENIES WORKING WITH RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

AU011645 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jun 87 p 5

[Veroljub Jovanovic report: "Everythig Is Covered With Soil"]

[Excerpts] The origin of mysterious smoke affecting the inhabitants of the village Gabrovnica on Stara Planina has finally been established: It is not coming from a uranium mine that was closed a long time ago, but from a plant used for processing the ore. It was caused by the processing of waste brought from Trepca. The work is being carried out by the Belgrade Institute for Nuclear Raw Materials. The Institute and the Knjazevac commune have both categorically denied that the work involves any kind of radioactive material.

But stories about artificially caused radiation, which has nothing to do with the natural radiation from the mine, have not ceased with this denial. The inhabitants of somewhat forgotten Gabrovnica (the local mine was closed back in 1966) say that, after all, the stories about radioactive material being dumped here have not originated in the village. The stories were, however, claimed by the inhabitants of the long-forgotten village of Mezdreja and the never officially mentioned village of Aldina Reka.

At one time there were uranium mines in both villages. About 20 years ago newspapers casually mentioned that a mine in Mezdreja assumed its work under strict secrecy in 1956, but the exploitation of ore in Aldina Reka was never mentioned. We recently found out in Kalna that work was carried out there, too, and that a possible explanation for this super secrecy was the fact that the mine assumed work as far back as 1948, that the work was carried out by prisoners, and that it was closed after a short period of time.

Today the few remaining families in these villages talk about suspicious activities in these abandoned mines, the way they see and interpret them. [passage omitted]

I worked in Aldina Reka as a face worker for 3 years and then went to Mezdreja where I spent 6 years, remembers 70-year old Dobrosav Cvetkovic. After the work had stopped the entrances were destroyed and buried. The buildings were moved and everything was abandoned. I do not believe any more mines will be reopened. To tell the truth, not everything has been abandoned. Last year containers with some waste from Vinca were buried underneath the rubble in Mezdrija.

His colleagues, also former miners in Aldina Reka and Mezdrija, Dragoljub Jovanovic and Sima Milosevoc, both from the village of Janja, go regularly for medical examinations every year.

"They come from Belgrade, examine us, check us, but do not say anything," says Jovanovic. [passage omitted]

"People here continue to die from cancer," says 60-year-old Miroljub Midic from Mezdeja. "There are only three families left in lower Mezdeja and seven in upper Mezdeja. They are all old people. My son died from cancer, but doctors told me that there was no connection with the mine. My uncle and cousin also died from cancer," said Miroljub.

According to local gossip all former miners and mine employees are being medically examined. The exams are conducted once a year, but the results, as is claimed here, are never given. [passage omitted]

RADIATION TEST RESULTS REVEALED AT SYMPOSIUM

AU011704 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 87 p 1

[B. Popovic report: "Optimism More Dangerous Than Truth"]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 9 Jun -- The symposium on the protection from radiation held in Novi Sad has revealed, despite a long delay, the data on radiation in Yugoslavia last year after the accident at Chernobyl. [passage omitted]

According to the measurements carried out by the experts of the Belgrade Institute for the Medicine of Work, in the first days of May last year radiation in grass-covered areas was 30 percent higher than radiation in cultivated areas. The greatest amount of micro-roentgens per hour was registered in Uzicka Pozega (400-500 micro-roentgens per hour) while the lowest (40-60) was registered in Subotica, Kikinda, Sombor, Zrenjanin, Loznica, Smedervska Palanka, and Nis. Gamma radiation was 10-55 times higher than it was before the accident in Chernobyl.

The Croatian Weather Bureau and the Rudjer Boskovic Institute, which are in charge of measuring natural radiation in this republic, started with their tests 2 months after the accident. Even after a 7-month period (until February of this year) no significant reduction in radiation had been registered. For instance, the average values recorded were as follows: 89 micro-grays in Dubrovnik, about 127 in Ogulin, 138 around Plitvice Lakes, 112 in Gospic, 81 in Senj, 121 in Daruvar, and in Zagreb communes of Kosnica 83, Zapresce 105, Gric 100, Maximir 108, and Puntjarka 82. As far as the contamination in terms of becquerel per square meter is concerned, 9.3 percent of Croatia was contaminated with 240,000 becquerels, 26.1 percent with 150,000, 31 percent with 75,000, 16.8 percent with 35,000, 8 percent with 15,000, 8.2 percent with 5,000, while 0.6 percent of the territory showed no contamination.

According to the tests carried out by the Dispenzer Rada work organization which is a part of the Elektroprivreda Kosova basic associated labor organization of Pristina, the strongest radiation was recorded in May last year near Podujevo while the weakest was around Kosovska Vitina.

The results of the measurements carried out by the experts of the Jozef Stefan Institute of Ljubljana showed that the presence of radioactive iodine in the air was greatest during the first days of May but that it was short-lived. Soil contamination was mainly on the surface (it was much greater at the depth to 0.5 cm than at the depth between 10-15cm). [passage omitted]

The Department for Radiology of the Sarajevo Veterinary Faculty carried out tests on the amount of strontium 90 which remains present for long time. The measurements expressed in terms of becquerel per 1 kg of this radionuclide showed that radiation was strongest in the southwestern part of the Republic, and lowest in the east and north parts of the Republic. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

JOINT PPR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION -- (By PAP Correspondent Zbigniew Falecki) Belgrade, June 19 -- The Polish-Yugoslav Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation held its 27th meeting here between June 17 and 19. The body reviewed the state of advancement in the implementation of the Programme of Cooperation in the Years 1986-90 adopted during its previous meeting. The commission also defined the main topics whose implementation should bring application effects; exchanged views on the directions of Polish-Yugoslav scientific and technological cooperation to the year 2000 and adopted the scope, procedure, and ways for preparing a programme of such cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 19 Jun 87 LD]

MACEDONIAN SAWP OFFICIALS -- Skopje, 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference, Metodi Petrovski was elected the new president, replacing Goga Nikolovski who retired in April. Petar Mitev was appointed secretary, following the resignation of Goge Sotirovski. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 30 June 87 LD]

COUNCIL MEMBERS REELECTED -- Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces has accepted the proposal of the Yugoslav Presidency for Council of the Federation members Marin Cetinic and Osman Karabegovic to be reelected. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 30 Jun 87 LD]